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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

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P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT exempting from taxes certain property in the District of Columbia, and to amend the "Act to provide for the creation of corporation in the District of Columbia by general law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all churches and school-houses, and all buildings, grounds, and property appurtenant thereto, and used in connection therewith, in assessments, national, municipal, or county.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That Savings banks may be organized within the District of Columbia under the provisions of section four of an act "to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," and the limitation of twenty years provided for in said section for the existence of corporations created under and by virtue of the provisions of said section shall not aply to corporations formed only for the purpose of life insurance.

Aproved, June 17, 1870.

AN ACT to regulate the salaries of chief justices and associate justices. in the Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of tee United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the salaries of the chief justices and associate justices of the Territories of New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Dakota and Utah, shall be three thousand dollars each per anum.

Approved, June 17, 1870.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of an assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the officers provided for in the fifth section of the act approved August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," there shall be appointed an assistant treasurer of the United States, to be located in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; and such assistant treasurer shall be appointed in like manner, for like time, and be subject to all the provisions of law to which the other assistant treasurers provided for in said fifth section are subject.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared within the custom-house of the city of Baltimore, in the State of maryland, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the assistant treasurer herein authorizad, and sufficient and secure fire proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with him; and the said assistant treasurer shall have the custody and care of said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited therein, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by United States assistant treasurers in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursements of such moneys: *Provided*, That the rooms and vaults now used by the United States designated depositary at Baltimore shall be set apart for the purposes named in this section, as far as they may be applicable.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the appointment and qualification of said assistant treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury shall revoke the desiguation as a United States depositary of the collector of customs at Baltimore, and shall direct the transfer of all the books, accounts, vouchers, property, and public moneys in the office of said depositary to the office of said assistant treasurer.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the assistant treasurer directed by this act to be appointed shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States; which salary shall be in full for all his services and a sufficient amount to pay said salary until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States assistant treasurer herein provided for, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint the same number of clerks and messengers in office, and at the same compensation, as is now provided by law for the office of the United States depositary in Baltimore; and all unexpended balances of moneys heretofore appropriated, or that may hereafter be appropriated, for the payment of the clerks and messengers in the office of said depositary, shall be applied to the payment of the clerks and messengers appointed in the office of the assistant treasurer under this act.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That, there shall be appropriated and paid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in such repairs and additions as may be necessary to put in good condition, immediate use, the office, rooms, vaults, and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved, June 15, 1870.

AN ACT to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers.

Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every soldier who was disabled during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnished by the War Department with an artificial limb, or apparatus for resection, shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can be *practically* [practicably] furnished, and at the expiration of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the army: *Provided*, That the soldier may, if he so elect, receive, instead of said limb or apparatus, the money value thereof, at the following rates, viz: For artificial legs, seventy-five dollars; for arms, fifty dollars; for feet, fifty dollars; for apparatus for resection, fifty, dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General shall certify to the Commissioner of Pensions a list of all soldiers who have elected to receive money commutation instead of limbs or apparatus, with the amount due to each, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause the same to be paid to such soldiers in the same manner as pensions are now or hereafter may be paid.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every soldier who lost a limb during the late war, but from the nature of his injury was not able to use an artificial limb, and consequently received none from the government, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and shall receive money commutation as hereinbefore provided.

Approved, June 17, 1870.

AN ACT to incorporate a zoological society in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Henry D. Cook, George W. Riggs, James C. Kennedy, Spencer F. Baird, General O. O. Howard, T. W. Bartley, Joseph Casey, Horace Capron, James C. McGuire, and George Taylor, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and their associates and successors be and are hereby, incorporated and made a body corporate by the name of the Washington Zoological Society and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity of competent jurisdiction, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and a privileges incident to such corporations for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a zoological garden in the city of Washington, and that they, the said corporators, may purchase or lease any real or personal estate required for the purpose aforesaid; and after the said zoological garden shall be established, the said company, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the same, may charge and receive a fee for entrey thereunto, not exceeding twenty-five cents for each and every person over the age of twelve years, and ten cents for each and every person under said age: *Provided*, That said society shall, for at least one day in each and every week, open said garden to all classes for a charge not exceeding ten cents each.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said society may from time to time import into this country from foreign countries, free of duty, all birds and animals necessary for the establishment of said garden; and in consideration thereof the said society shall do all in their power to introduce valuable animals, poultry and birds, and furnish the same to persons or societies requiring the same at the least possible cost,

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said society be and is hereby, authorized to to use, under the direction of the water *register* [registrar] of the city of washington without charge, the Potomac water for the purpose of hydrants, ponds, and fountains in said garden.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the government, and direction of the affairs of said society shall be invested in said corporators; and that they shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may become proper and necessary for the management of the property and interests of said society not contrary to this charter or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That Congress shall have the right to amend, alter, or repeal this act any time.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the schooner "Cavallo Marino,"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue a register to the schooner "Cavallo Marino," a vessel now lying in the harbor of Indianola, Texas, and owned by Samuel Marx.

Approved, June 22, 1870.

AN ACT declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge authorized to be constructed by "An act giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the delaware river, between Philadelphia and Cruden," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, when erected, shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a post route.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

AN ACT supplementary to "An act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the benefits of the act approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers," shall be extended to all officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, as fully as the same are provided for in the acts approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in so far as the said acts relate to artificial limbs and to transportation for procuring said limbs.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the paving of the sewerage of M street, Washington, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor of Washington, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and William Stickney, Wilson E. Brown, and S. H. Kaufman, of the city of Washington, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners for the purpose of paving and sewering M street north, between New York and Vermont avenues, who shall serve without compensation; and all vacancies occasioned by death, or resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the said commissioners to carry out the purpose of this act, they shall have the same power now conferred upon the corporation of the city of Washington, to levy a tax upon the property fronting on said street, sufficient to pay for such paving and sewerage, which shall be collected in the manner now prescribed by law, and when so collected, the amount thereof shall be paid over to the commissioners aforesaid. The said commissioners shall have the power of directing the manner of putting in the gass and water pipes on said street within the points before mentioned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted that the corporation of Washington shall pay for paving and sewerage of the space occasioned by the cross streets and alleys; and such alleys and streets as may abut against the said M street without crossing it shall pay the same rate as if the same was private property.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act be in force from and after its passage, and all laws conflicting with its provisions are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

AN ACT amendatory of an act apppoved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and joint resolution approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, relative to judges and commissioners of election in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," and joint resolution approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled a "Joint resolution relative to the payment of the expenses incurred by the judges of election for the cities of Washington and Georgetown, District of Columbia," be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to prevent any officer or employee of the corporation of said cities of Washington and Georgetown from serving either as a judge or commissioner of election; and no person who is a candidate for office at the time shall serve as judge or commissioner of election.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

AN ACT to require the Register of wills for the District of Columbia to give bond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the register of wills for the District of Columbia shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, give a bond, with two or more sureties, (to be approved of by the chief justice of the supreme court of said District for the time being,) to the United States in the sum of five thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office and seasonably to record the decrees and orders of the orphans' court for said District, and all wills proved before him or said court; and all other matters of existing laws, or any law hereafter passed, directed to be recorded in the said court, or in the office of said register, which bond shall be entered in full upon the minutes of the said orphans' court and the original filed with the records thereof.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any register of wills for the said District hereinafter appointed according to law, before he acts as such, shall give a similar bond as prescribed in the first section of this act, with the like sureties, in the same penalty, on the same conditions, and subject to the same approval as required by said first section.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

AN ACT to make legal a certain act of the councils of the city of Washington,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain act of the councils of the city of Washington, approved the twenty-sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and entitled "An act for the relief of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church," be, and is hereby declared to be a legal act and not inconsistent with the powers of the corporate authorities of the city of Washington; and they are hereby empowered and directed to pay to said trustees the sum of four hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents, in accordance with the amount appropriated by said act.

Approved, June 21, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 3.....1870.

ARIZONA AND HER CITIZENS.

It has frequently been said that the citizens of Arizona never seriously wished to be at peace with the Apache Indians; that the Territory is non-productive and could not maintain a citizen population if the military force were withdrawn; that the presence of the military in Arizona is the only inducement held out to immigration extending, as it is said to do, an invitation to the inhabitants to step forward and grow fat and rich at the expense of the government. Even Gen. Sherman is said to have entertained views, with regard to Arizona, somewhat akin to these, and his statement to Hon. R. C. McCormick, made in the presence of Dr. Chas. Lord, of this place, about nine months ago, were nearly, if not entirely, to this effect. The Commanding General, as well as others holding exalted positions in Washington were doubtless led to the conception of opinions of the character of the foregoing, from the perusal of newspaper correspondence above fictitious names—a sample of which correspondence we reviewed a few weeks since, and which was published in the *Army and Navy Journal*, dated at Camp Goodwin in this Territory, and signed "Wallace."

The explosion of a notion thus tending to reflect upon the good faith of our citizens and so evidently unjust in all other respects, we deem of vital importance to our Territory, and therefore undertake to rebut a few of the statements of which it is constituted. The recent action on the part of our citizens, in promptly responding to the call of the Governor to send forth a civic expedition to aid the military in the work of chastising Indian marauders, will hardly lend corroboration to the statement that the people of Arizona look with favor upon a state of war—even though it should entitle them to "hang upon the confines of the army for the purpose of sucking the government blood." The presence of a military force in Arizona is a necessity—not as a medium through which the depletion of the national treasury may be effected, but simply as a protection for those who struggle to make of Arizona what she is destined to be at no very distant day, a State and the home of a contented and prosperous people.

As regards the "non-productive" character of the country it is not necessary to enter into any very tedious argument. They who have been actuated by a sence of justice insomuch as to reserve their opinions until entitled to express the same after actual observation, have never pronounced Arizona a non-productive Territory, but, on the contrary, a land possessing all the varied resources of California and these to an infinitely greater extent than ever presented in that State. California, up to the present day, has gathered more wealth from the flocks and herds which subsisted and still subsist upon her immense pastures, than from the treasures of her streams and mountains; and when it is considered that the area of grazing land in Arizona is more than four times greater than in California, that our valleys are large and equally productive, and that our mineral deposits are more extensive and varied, it becomes difficult to discover the foundation upon which rests the charge of "non-productiveness."

To every intelligent and just observer the good faith of our citizens, in their expressed wish for the subjugation of the Apache, must be evident; nor is it less evident that a condition of peace which will allow us to raise stock, cultivate land, and work mines, will enrich our Territory much sooner than a condition of war with all the advantages it offers to those disposed to "suck the government blood."

The St. Louis Democrat contains a letter from Fort Dill, Indian Territory, which states that the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and a part of the Cheyennes are on the Warpath. The [illegible] agent has discovered that the Indian is a much less amiable being than he had supposed. This well-grimmed functionary has [illegible] to the necessity of arming [illegible] employés to avert a calamity which [illegible] terminate in the transfer [illegible] from the place assigned by the Quaker, to the end of a rope.

Even the Quaker, it would appear, is ready to acknowledge the superiority of the musket and rifle as a means of protection against an attack by hostile and infuriated savages. It is much less difficult for the Quaker to be a faithful friend of the Indian than to make the Indian understand that such he is, or, that such a sentiment as disinterested friendship can really exist; and hence the Quaker who, presuming upon the strength of friendship's tie, will voluntarily place his life at the mercy of an unprincipled savage deserves to have it sacrificed, and nine times out of ten the sacrifice of life will be the result of such indiscretion.

THE BURRO MINES.

The San Diego *Union* of August 4 publishes an article upon the Burro Mines in which it copies the following from the *Scientific Press*.

As to the amount of silver, we have been furnished with the certificates of all the assays which have been made here. They are from Rhein, Hemme & Co., the California Assay Office, Leopold Kuh, and the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works, and number thirty-two in all. The lowest shows $3 01; the highest, $4,871 09. They run as follows: $3 01; $10 37, $14 14, $18 84, $28 25, $28 35, $30 17, $43 96, $46 10, $50 23, $53 38, $55 97, $66 76, $213 13, $119 26, $130 81, $147 21 $158 08, $172 80, $124 37, $287 21, $471 24, $528 78, $561 88, $742 24, $751 87, $831 80, $1,342 50, $1,441 43, $3,038 62, $3,838 46, $4,861 09. A little gold, from a trace up to 25 22, was found in six samples.

The following is a list of the locations made by the prospectors and the size of the croppings. Some of the figures in the last columns are very large. The parties all agree, however, that if anything, the figures are too small rather than too large.

Claims.	Length.	Croppings,
Arnold	1,400 ft.	100 ft wide, 20 ft high
Brown	1,400 ft.	100 " 20 "
Harpending	1,600 ft.	150 " 60 "
Stonewall J'n	1,400 ft.	80 " 30 "
Ophir	1,200 ft.	60 " 15 "
Roberts	1,200 ft.	60 " 15 "
Potosi	1,200 ft.	700 " 1,000 "
R. E. Lee	1,200 ft.	700 " 1,000 "
Jefferson	1,200 ft.	100 " 50 "
Washington	1 200 ft.	100 " 20 "
Capitol	1,000 ft.	200 " 40 "
Red Cloud	1,600 ft.	100 " 60 "
Yokohama	1,200 ft.	20 " 4 "
Tycoon	1,000 ft.	30 " 10 "

The following copy of a petition, signed by forty-three prominent farmers on the Santa Cruz valley, and forwarded to the Department Commander, has been handed to us for perusal. The request, so far from being an extravagant one, when we consider the series of calamities by which it has been suggested, is decidedly modest; and, it is to be hoped, will have the desired effect. From the many evidences which the Commanding General has already given, of being imbued with a determination to solve this Indian problem, the settlers are led to beleive that they have not petitioned in vain:

GENERAL:—Your petitioners, citizens of Tubac, and the Santa Cruz Valley, County of Pima, Territory of Arizona, most respectfully represent that the people are being continually harrassed by hostile Indians, murdering their citizens, or stealing stock; that they have suffered and are suffering greater losses by these depredations than any portion of the country; that they are too far removed from any military post to receive timely succor or protection; that from the valley of the Santa Cruz, the several military posts draw a large proportion of their supplies, but that a great portion of the country is unsettled from fear of the hostile Indians; that it is not unfrquently that all the animals of a train are stolen and some or all the persons connected therewith killed.

For these and many other equally potent reasons we would ask that a company of soldiers be established at Tubac, or some place in the valley, for the better protection of its citizens, and your petitioners will as in duty bound ever pray, &c.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

The accounts from Europe received during the present week would indicate that the fortunes of war, which, at the opening of the campaign bestowed victory after victory upon the arms of Prussia, have at length deigned to decide a bloody conflict in favor of the legions of France. The result of the battle at Saarbrucken seemed for a time to have infused a mutinous spirit into the French army, which complained loudly of the incapacity of its leaders, as well as an anarchical spirit at home, which, under the excitement of a day, drove the nation to the verge of revolution and threatened the Napoleonic dynasty with instant dissolution; but the impetuous Frenchman will not be a slave to any emotion, and no sooner had the excitement consequent to the battle subsided than the Army resumed its natural enthusiastic spirit and a kindred feeling extinguished the fervor of revolution and restored peace at home.

London, August 11.—The *Times*, correspondent, who has arrived here from Saarbrucken, says that the French were completely surprised by the Prussians. The French, with thirty thousand men under Froissard, resisted ninety thousand Prussians. The Prussians, while under cover of the woods assailed the French, who bravely repulsed a number of fierce charges by their outnumbering opponents. The French repeatedly charged into the woods, endeavoring to throw themselves on the Prussians, but were always repulsed by the superior numbers of the enemy. The French becoming desperate, the order and *morale* of the troops could not be maintained. The Prussian artillery did the principal service during the engagement, frightfully thinning the French ranks. The French complain loudly of the incapacity of their commanders.

Berlin, August 11.—The Prussian troops surround Strasbourg, cutting off all supplies.

The city is scantily provisioned, and will not be able to stand a siege of many days duration.

The Prussians sent the French a summons to surrender, but the garrison peremptorily refused the demand.

Chicago, August 12.—Special Paris dispatches say a reactionary movement of the Emperor has begun in Paris, and that if the French are victorious in the next battle he will be more popular than before the declaration of war. All the stories of his ill health are emphatically contradicted.

London, August 12.—Intelligence received here last night from St. Avold reports that the French have been evacuating Metz during the past twenty hours, the intention of the commanders being to fall back on their main line and await reinforcement before risking a general engagement.

Berlin, August 12.—A party of French wounded are being sent forward to Spandau to-day. Two thousand two hundred and sixty five French officers and soldiers, who were taken in Saturday's battle, have arrived here.

Paris, August 12.—The Ministry is working hard, and public confidence is returning.

Another army is being organized under General Trouchu.

Eight thousand cannoniers are now in the forts around Paris, under Admiral Rochron.

London, August 12.—The Princess of Wales' precipitate departure from Copenhagen indicates that the Danes will actively participate in the war.

London, August 12.—The *Times* of this morning says the pride of France is wounded and her prestige diminished. Victorious or discrowned is Napoleon's alternative on the next battlefield.

Paris, August 16.—The prefect of Verdun telegraphs that there was no news from Metz all day yesterday.

The roar of the cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Persons who reached here from that direction say a great battle was fought, and the Prussians lost forty thousand men, and were completely routed, but the Government has not been able to verify the report.

Paris, August 17.—It is reported that Prince Frederick Charles has demanded an armistice to bury the dead which was refused.

No doubt fighting has been going on since Saturday, the French being engaged in great strategical movement, involving a series of engagements.

Communication is difficult, and the wires cut.

It is rumored to night that the Prussians suffered a most serious defeat, with an enormous loss of men, and have been driven back.

New York, August 17.—A London special says: We have no accounts of the French victory at the crossing of the Moselle but the Emperor's official dispatch.

There are rumors to-night that the Prussians have suffered a most serious defeat, with an enormous loss of men, and that they have been driven back to the river. This news does not come from the French Government which manifests a singular indifference to public opinion.

LATEST.

Carlsruhe, August 21.—Strasburg is in flames, and the French army has fired the surrounding villages.

London, August 21.—The battle of Resonville was without decisive result, although claimed by the Prussians.

The loss the Prussians greatly exceeded the French; the former losing forty thousand on Tuesday alone. Steinmetz whole corps having been cut to pieces, and his magnificent cavalry no longer existing.

The Times has the following special from New York. Private dispatches received here from Paris say that M'Mahon with the French army lately at Chalons, has completely turned the tables on the Crown Prince.

The Prussians position is perilous.

Their army is cut in two, with the united French wing between them.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,

ARIZONA CITY, A. T., August 1st., 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, September 6 th, 1870, for supplying the following articles, viz:

One hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) pounds, net, FLUOR, of standard superfine quality.

Fifty thousand (50,000) pounds, net, BARLEY of good, merchantable quality; one thousand pounds of which shall be fit for seed,

Fifty thousand (50,000) pounds, net, BEEF CATTLE, fit for immediate slaughter and issue.

Delivery of the above-named supplies, to be made at the Colorado River Reservation, A. T., in such quantities and at such times, prior to June 30th 1871, as may be designated by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; with the exception of the seed Barley, which is to be delivered at Sacaton, A. T., immediately.

The Beef Cattle will be subject to the following conditions, viz:—

Not to weigh over five hundred pounds, net, per head; to be weighed, if practicable, and from the live weight of the animal thus ascertained its net weight to be determined by deducting therefrom fifty per centum. If weighed not to be fed or watered for from six to nine hours previously. If impracticable to weigh on scales, the herd to be separated and arranged into three equal lots according to their apparent weight, as heavy, medium, and light cattle; an average animal selected from each lot, killed and dressed as prescribed by the U. S. Army Regulations, and the average net weight of the three animals thus selected, killed and dressed, to be accepted as the average net weight of the herd. The examination and determination of the acceptability and net weight of the Beef Cattle to be by a Board composed of the Special Indian Agent on duty at the Reservation, an officer of the Army selected by said agent, and a person selected by the Contractor.

To be delivered at the Colorado River Reservation, and at Sacaton, A. T., immediately, in nearly equal quantities, viz:—

65 doz. Axe handles.	55 doz. Shovels, long handled.
32 do do Helves.	3 doz. do short.
17 do Spades.	47 do Sickles, short.
12 do Picks.	40 do Hoes, planters' No 3.
16 do do helves.	6 do Claw hatchets. large.
15 do Hand adzes, small.	5 do Scythe stones.
1 do Hand saws.	1 do Monkey wrenches.
2 do Grind-stones and fixtures.	4 do Crow bars, medium size.
12,000 Sewing needles medium to coarse.	10 Ox carts, delivered at Sacaton.

MEDICINES.

5 pounds Acacine.	6 pounds Sodae bi-carb.
1 gall. Alcohol.	1 do Quassia.
4 pounds Alumen	2 do Tartaric acid.
4 do Camphor.	6 do Cream of Tartar.
2 do Chloroform.	10 do Saponis Castile.
6 do Copaiba.	100 do Sacchari, pure, for Syrup, &c.
6 do Glycyrrhiza.	
5 do Prun virg. fluid.	10 pounds sulphur lott.
10 do Sarsaparina.	4 do Ammonia spirits, strong.
2 do Hyd. Calor. mite, (calomel.)	8 pounds Sweet Spts. of Nitre.
10 pounds Magnesia sulphate.	1 pound Spts. Lavandula comp. und.
1 ounce Morphia sulphate.	24 (qt.) bottles Spts. Vini Gallici.
8 oz. Myrrhae.	1 doz; Syringes, glass, vaginal.
2 oz Oil Anis.	2 doz Syringes, glass, penis.
12 (qt) botts. Ol. Olivae.	2 doz. sticks Lunar caustic.
12 do Oil Castor.	1 doz. Suspen. bandages.
6 do Oil Terebenth.	1 pound Nutmegs.
1 pound Oil Origani.	10 do Slip'y Elm bark.
1 do Opium.	2 Lancets, thumb.
2 do Plumbi acetas.	
1 pound Zinci sulphas.	
48 (qt.) bottles Spts Frumenti.	
6 pounds Potassii Iodidi.	

To be delivered at the Colorado River Reservation immediately, viz:—

500 pairs of blankets, 6-pound.	400yds manta, medium weight.
1 cooking stove, complete.	900yds. prints, good quality and colors.
6 brushes, whitewash.	600yds. red flannel.
6 do horse.	40 doz. pants, equal to satinet.
1 sett blacksmith's tools.	40 doz. hickory shirts, large size.
6 doz. buckles, harness, assorted.	20 doz. handkerchiefs, cotton, printed.
6 doz. hay forks.	5 pounds borax.
1 doz. hay rakes, hand.	3 curry-combs.
10 lbs. lamp black.	6 head halters, horse.
1 doz. neck straps and chains.	50 pounds harness leather.
6 padlocks, strong.	6 pounds linen thread, assorted Nos.
6 papers saddlers' needles.	5 galls. Neats' foot oil.
2 whips, (6-mule.)	1 sett Flag halliards.
25 doz. 6-4 wool shawls.	
2 plows, steel.	
1 U. S. storm flag.	

Proposals will be so framed that bids for each article may be considered separately; and where an article is required to be delivered at more than one place, the price for delivery at each place will be given, and all prices will be stated in U. S. Gold Coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Payment will be made by Legal Tender checks, on Asst. Treasurer of the U. S., San Francisco, at the latest selling quotations available on date of payment, on receipt of a certificate from the agent on duty on the reservation stating that the supplies have been received and are of the require quantity and quality.

Two responsible sureties must be named, and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bond in the sum of fifty per centum of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each article, and to reject any, or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Indian Supplies."

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Byt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.,
Superintendent.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 3.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Judicious Military Regulation.

We publish below a letter to Lieutenant Cushing, 3d Cavy., from department headquarters, establishing a new regulation in the movements of the military against the Indians. In this letter General Stoneman has given another proof of military tact, of a keenness of perception and decision of character which well fit him to undertake a work which all efforts heretofore made to accomplish have only served to embarrass, viz: the work of conducting a successful campaign against the hostile Indians of Arizona. The frequent raids upon the San Pedro settlements, the recent destruction of property and loss of life at the Cienega and the late captured and destruction of mails together with the murder of passengers and employes on the Eastern mail route would seem to have demanded the intervention of a persistent and powerful effort on the part of the troops to check an uprising which bade fair to devastate the whole extent of country between Tucson and the Burro Mines; and an effort of this character is not only contemplated, but has actually been ordered. With that very efficient officer, Lieut. Cushing, to carry out the orders of the General, we have reason to expect the most satisfactory results. The following is the letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF ARIZONA.
PRESCOTT, August 19, 1870.

LIEUT. H. B. CUSHING, 3d Cav'y:—

LIEUTENANT,—Upon being relieved from duty at Camp Grant A. T. you will proceed without delay to Tucson A. T. Upon arrival there you will seek an interview with his Excellency Gov. Safford and obtain from him and others all the information you may think necessary in regard to the recent outrages committed by Indians in that vicinity and the adjoining region with the view of enabling you to act promptly and understandingly. The Department commander directs that you use every effort in your power to rid that section of the country of the Indians that infest it, and to this end you will keep your command continually in motion scouting the country and particularly that portion west of the San Pedro river.

A company of cavalry from Camp Bowie has been directed to be kept in the field scouting the country east of the San Pedro river, and it and your command should endeavor to act in concert and should if occasion requires act in conjunction.

Should Gov. Safford be able to organize volunteers, and should they feel disposed to act in concert or conjunction with the regular forces you are authorized to furnish them with government rations and the A. C. S. at Tucson or Crittenden will furnish them upon ration returns approved by yourself. You will move as unincumbered by baggage of every kind as possible and draw your supplies from Tucson or Crittenden as you may think best and this letter of instructions, will authorize you to call upon all the officers of the quartermaster's department to extend you every facility you may desire including competent Guides and a reasonable number of packers.

You will furnish these Headquarters with weekly reports of your operations and will continue your scouting until further orders and the Dept. commander hopes and trusts with results commensurable with your exertions.

I am sir
Very respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servt.
(sigd.) E. W. STONE,
1st Lieut. U. S. Army
Act. Asst. Adjt. General.

THE FEAST of San Augustine is the grand excitement which now furnishes the topic of common conversation in Tucson. The celebration commenced on Saturday, the 27th ult., and has since continued without intermission—neither the powerful heat of day nor any influence of night prevailing to dampen the ardor of the multitude. As there are many of our readers who doubtless have but a shadowy idea of the character of a Spanish celebration we will endeavor to compile for their satisfaction or amusement, the general features of the Feast of San Agustine:

The music, to begin with, consists of a series discordant squeaks from two violins, accompanied by the constant roll of an enormous bass drum. This harrowing clatter strikes up about 10 o'clock a. m., and continues with the most painful constancy until apout 1 o'clock a. m., the following day. At 7 o'clock p. m. the señoritas begin to assemble, and are conducted by los caballeros to a *ramada* 70 by 40 feet; about 8 o'clock the dance commences here and during the greater part of the night the turf resounds to the trip of the "light fantastic toe." Between the hours of 8 and 12 there are frequently from 700 to 1200 persons present and variously employed at dancing, drinking, eating, gambling and promenading. The present feast, which in point of magnificence infinitely surpasses any in former years, has been gotten up on a rather expensive scale. The tents, twenty in number, are constructed principally of duck and manta, and although not in point of structure the most symmetrical which men have seen, are in several instances as spacious as an ordinary dwelling house, and therefore quite expensive. At the roofs of all the larger tents the flags of the United States and Mexico flutter side by side, and constitute about the most tasty feature of the decoration. These temporary habitations are known as "stands" and are designated by different Spanish names, which, when translated, are as follows, viz: the Watermelon stand, the Summer-Green-Belly-Wash stand, the Croton stand, the Chuck-a'luck stand, the Whiskey stand, the Pastry stand, the Roast Pig and Chicken stand, the Corner-stand, etc., etc. Within and in front of the stands the most extraordinary diversity of games of chance may be witnessed at all hours. We have made it a point to inquire into the workings of these different methods of robbing the public, but made little progress in acquiring any information beyond collecting the names of some of the principal games. Here is the result of our investigation: "Carcaman" beats you out of your pocket money; "Keno" accumulates money for the banker; "A B C" depletes your wallet; "Chuck o'luck" fills your pockets with brass jewelry and freights itself with your greenbacks; "Coffee pot" takes all—gives nought; "Rush Reubin" after ten minutes trial, suggests to you to borrow $5.00 with which to win your money back: "Window glass" sets you to thinking about the quickest plan by which to replace the sum reserved for board bill. "Monte" robs you; "Tiger" maddens you; "Pescola" beggars you; "Chusettes" randers you bankrupt; "Needle" pricks you with remorse; and "Rolette" prompts you to commit suicide; and such are the principal features of the Feast of San Augustine, which with all its odjectionable points, is really a season at which sensible people may find enjoyment.

JNO. G. CAPRON, contractor for mail service between Los Angeles and Tucson, has pursued a course of conduct with regard to the mail, which would seem to indicate that neither the Post-Office Department nor the people of Arizona have any rights which Mr. Capron feels himself obliged to respect. Thus far no mail has reached us under this new contract. We have been lenient with Mr. Capron thus far, owing to the fact that his former contract was executed with the utmost regularity, and hence decided that his present shortcoming must be the result of circumstances beyond his control; but we can no longer find palliation in this, and therefore believe Mr. C. guilty of an outrage pure and simple. There is a limit to forbearance, and Mr. Capron has driven the HONEST people of Southern Arizona to that limit.

A LETTER from Governor Safford to Mr. Wasson, dated at Tres Alemos on the 31st ult., furnishes the only news which we have had from the expedition since its departure. The Governor writes that he believes the Indians to be encamped among the mountains to the South of the San Pedro river, and is accordingly making preparations to invade that locality with his whole force. He speaks highly of the cheerful and determined spirit evinced by his command; and having discovered pretty fair indications of the presence of Indians in his immediate neighborhood, feels quite sanguine of success.

HON. SYLVESTER MOWRY arrived from California on Sunday last. It was rumored that he had come for the purpose of offering himself as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. R. C. McCormick. Now, it is not unlikely that such may have been the intention of Hon. Mr. Mowry, but his inactivity since his arrival at Tucson would indicate that he has discarded every aspiration to Congressional honors.

"THE WOMANS JOURNAL":—Last mail from the East brought us several copies of the "Womans, Journal" published at "Boston and Chicago," marked X; and we are pleased to place it upon our exchange list. But this is not all we have to say with regard to the *Journal*. At the fall of eve [there is a tint of poetry in that expression] we placed a chair in front of our sanctum, and tenderly drawing the *Journal* from the inside breast pocket of our coat, we seated ourself beneath the canopy of heaven and read aloud in the fulness of our heart,

"Women ruled all, and ministers of state
Were at the doors of women forced to wait;
Women, who've oft as sovereigns graced the land,
BUT NEVER GOVERNED WELL AT SECOND HAND."

We had just concluded reading the last line which of course, we did not neglect to emphasize, when our attention was attracted to an adjacent corral from which issued a succession of the most unearthly shrieks that ever greeted mortal ear. We immediately placed ourself in line of battle, and with the *Journal* folded and clasped to our breast, awaited the issue. First came chanticleer roaring like a maniac and as naked as when he stepped from the shell two years before; close at his heels followed an army of infuriated hens who mercilessly put bills to his naked body at every bound. Next, mounted upon a wall, six feet above the surface of this planet, a large masculine goat with shattered horns and a woe-begone expression of countenance presented himself to our sympathetic gaze; advancing toward him with a hop, skip and a jump we saw four females of the species, their eyes gleaming with the evil fire which burned in their breasts. They struck him! We saw no more; overcome by this revulsion of nature we fell down in a swoon still pressing the *Journal* to the breast of our coat. Gradually consciousness stole back to us and upon opening our eyes we beheld a *señorita* standing over us and pouring turbid water upon our marble brow. There she stood, holding in her left hand the *Journal* of which she robbed our insensible hands only a few minutes before, and with a beam of conscious superiority playing around her dark, expressive orbs. If we felt vanquished then, how much greater cause had we not to acknowledge the littleness of our sex after gazing over the scene. Upon one side lay the senseless form of the goat and the hen-pecked carcass of chanticleer, on the other a "yaller dorg" launched his last bark. Near the gate, cold and silent lay the Thomases, cat and turkey, side by side. We turned from the scene and thanked our benefactress for having restored us to animation, and upon receiving a frown in acknowledgment retreated within our sanctum and closed the door. We have not read the *Journal* since.

E. F. DUNNE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.,*
Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.
Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc
Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory

J. E. McCAFFRY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY.
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

THOS. P. DUFFICY.
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
TUCSON.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

NOTICE.
WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the
Santa Rita Saw Mill
All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.
LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.
March 23, 1870; tf.

PIONEER BREWERY
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
ALSO
FINE LUNCHES.
tf A. LEVIN & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
BY
J. GOLDTREE
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T
Dealer in Wines & Liquors
Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.
Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T.
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.
Jan. 1, 1870, tf.

CHAS. E. LORD
LORD & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

CASH STORE!
I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.
GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.
North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.
Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—consisting of—
HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.
n12

LEVIN'S HOTEL.
MAIN STREET.
The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory. "GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.
LEVIN & CO.
April 16 1870. tf

TAKE NOTICE!
NEW GOODS!
DIRECT FROM NWE YORK.
WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.
H. LESINSKY & Co
East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69, tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco
E. N. FISH, & CO.,
West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.
Jan. 1, '69. 38

TUCSON BREWERY.
BY
SALES & SMITH.
North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.
The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
SAML. BOSTICK

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T., Aug. 4, 1870.

WILL be sold at public auction at the warehouses of the Quartermaster's Department, at this Depot, on Wednesday the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, condemned as unfit for the service; consisting in part as follows, viz: Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Axes, Scythes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Circular Saws, Belting, Plows, Corn mills, Corn Sheller, etc., etc., together with a large lot of Carpenter's, Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's tools.

The articles must be removed immediately after thesale.

Terms: Cash in Government Funds.

t5 J. G. C. LEE,
Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army.

Notice

RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, 15th July, 1870

Congress having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870. for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Application should be made direct to the Surgeon General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General.

Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and trasnmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application—the expense of employing an Attorney or Agent will be in no case necessary.

J. K. BARNES,
20w4 Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

Proposals For Wood.

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T., Aug. 24, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good, merchantable MESQUIT WOOD as may be required for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871—deliveries to be made as required by the Depot Quartermaster—the price to be stated by the cord, in U. S. Gold Coin.

The quantity required will be about one hundred and eighty cords.

The right is reserved to reject any bid not satisfactory.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority of General STONEMAN,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

27ag5 J. G. C. LEE,
A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROVE,
Proprietors,

GIANT POWDER,

FOR BLASTING PURPOSES
OF ANY KIND.

BANDMANN NEILSON & CO.,
210 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.,
Aug. 6, 1870. 1m

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,
Tucson May 3, 1870. tlj70.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.
Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

PIONEER MILLS!

:oOo:

W. BICHARD & C°

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

anuary 22, 1870.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boost and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc.. which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly no hand to supply the Public. tf

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on thie Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. f

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.
Main Street, Adamsville.

:oOo:

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Kennedy Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the above named estate to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, he said deceased to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his residence in the town of Tucson, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona within twelve months from the date of this notice—after the expiration of which outstanding debts will be forever debarred.

MANUELA KENNEDY, By
WM. H TONGE,
Agent.
Tucson A. T. July 4, 1870. 3t

NOTICE!

Nathan B. Appel vs. Sylvester Mowry } In the District Court of the First Judicial District, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona, Greeting to Sylvester Mowry, defendant

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and to answer the complaint therein, filed in the office of the clerk of said Court, at Tucson, in the County of Pima, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service,) after service on you of this summons, if served within the County in which this action is brought; if served out of the County, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

If you fail to appear and answer said complaint as herein required, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment by default against you, for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June A. D. 1862; also for the sum of five thousand and thirty-nine 74-100 dollars with interest thereon from the first day of January A. D. 1863; and also, for the sum of fifty dollars with interest thereon from the third day of January A. D. 1863; together with the costs of this action.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District, this ninth day of July A. D. 1870.

O. BUCKALEW,
Clerk District Court,
16jy3w 1st. Dist. Arizona.

NOTICE

Leopoldo Carrillá vs. Hilario Cuevas } In the District Court of the First Judicial District, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona, Greeting—
To Hilario Cuevas, defendant.—

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and to answer the complaint therein, filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at Tucson, in the County of Pima, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service,) after service of this summons upon you, if served within this County; if served out of the County, but in this District, thirty days; in all other cases forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas on the sixteenth day of November A. D. 1868, to secure the payment of an account stated, amounting to two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars payable in one year from said date with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid; also, for the foreclosure of another certain mortgage, on a portion of the same premises, described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas, on the twenty fourth day of November A. D. 1868, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated on the 24th day of November 1868, made by the said Hilario Cuevas, for the sum of nine hundred dollars, payable on the first day of February A. D. 1869, to Jesus Ma. Elias and Juan Elias Jr., and by them assigned to the plaintiff, with interest thereon from the first day of February 1869.

That the premises conveyed by said mortgages may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum of two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month, from the 17th day of February 1870, the amount due on said account stated: and that the overplus, if any there be, be applied to the payment of the sum of nine hundred dollars, due on the said promissory note, with interest thereon from the first day of February 1869; and the amounts paid for taxes on said premises for the years 1869 and 1870; also, for the costs, expenses, and disbursements of said suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against the said Hilario Cuevas, defendant, for the balance remaining due; and also, that the said defendant, and all persons claiming by, through, or under him, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest, in and to such mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And if you fail to appear and answer to the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District this 4th day of August A. D. 1870.

O. BUCKALEW,
3m Clerk District Court,
1st District of Arizona.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. Allust and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upo resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to establish the Department of Justice.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, established an executive department of the government of the United States, to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney General shall be the head. His duties, salary, and tenure of office shall remain as now fixed by law, except so far as they may be modified by this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be in said department an officer learned in the law, to assist the Attorney General in the performance of his duties, to be called the Solicitor General and who, in case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, or in his absence or disability, shall have power to exercise all the duties of that office. There shall also be continued in said department the two others officers, learned in the law called the assistants of the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to assist the Attorney General and Solicitor General in the performance of their duties, as now required by law.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act takes effect, the solicitor of the treasury and his assistants, the solicitor of internal revenue, the solicitor and naval solicitor, and the clerks, messengers, and laborers employed in the office of the Attorney General, and in the offices of the solicitor of the treasury, naval solicitor, and solicitor of internal revenue, and the law officer in the Department of State, now designated as the examiner of claims in said department shall be transferred from the departments with which they are now associated to the Department of Justice; and said officers shall exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the head of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That questions of law submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion, except questions involving a construction of the Constitution of the United States, may be by him referred to such of his subordinates as he may deem appropriate, and he may require the written opinion thereon of the officer to whom the same may be referred; and if the opinion given by such officer shall be approved by the Attorney general, such approval so indorsed thereon shall give the opinion the same force and effect as belong to the opinions of the Attorney General.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the attorney General deems it necessary, he may require the Solicitor General to argue any case in which the government is interested before the Court of Claims, and as to cases coming by appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to conduct and argue them before that court as in other cases in which the United States is interested. And the Attorney General may, whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States, conduct and argue any case in which the government is interested, in any court of the United States, or may require the Solicitor General or any officer of his department to do so. And the Solicitor General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, may be sent by the Attorney General to any State or district in the United States to attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending in any of the courts of the United States, or in the courts of any State or to attend to any other interest of the United States; for which service they shall receive, in addition to their actual and necessary expenses while so absent from the seat of government, the account thereof to be verified by affidavit.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever a question of law arises in the administration, either of the War of Navy Department, the cognizance of which is not given by statute to some other officer from the head of either of these departments may require advice, the same shall be sent to the Attorney General, to be by him referred to the proper officer in his department provided for in this act, or otherwise disposed of as he may deem proper; and each head of any department of the government may require the opinion of the Attorney General on all questions of law arising in the administration of their respective departments.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the duties enjoined upon the Auditor of the the Post Office Department by the fourteenth section of the act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," passed July two, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall hereafter be performed by some officer of Department of Justice, to be specially designated, under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall also have the care of prosecutions for mail depredations and penal offenses against the postal laws.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General is hereby empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of said Department of Justice, and for the management and distribution of its business.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several officers hereinbefore transferred from the other departments to the Department of Justice shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly qualified; and the Solicitor General, and whenever vacancies occur, the assistants of the Attorney General, and all the solicitors and assistant solicitors mentioned in this act, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. All the other officers, clerks, and employees in the said department shall be appointed and be removable by the Attorney General.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the following annual salaries shall be paid to the officers hereinbefore mentioned: To the Solicitor General, seven thousand five hundred dollars; to each for the assistants of the Attorney General, five thousand dollars each; to the solicitor of the internal revenue, five thousand dollars; and to the other officers the salaries and fees now allowed by law; and the Attorney General shall be allowed a stenographic clerk, with an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and he may appoint three additional clerks of the fourth class.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That all moneys hereafter drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of the Attorney General, shall be disbursed by such one of the clerks herein provided for by the Attorney General as he may designate; and so much of the first section of the act making appropriations, passed March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as provided that moneys drawn out of the treasury upon the requisition of the Attorney General shall be disbursed by such disbursing officer as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make an annual report to Congress, in January each year, of the business of the said Department of Justice, and any other matters appertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and, as far as practicable, under the laws of the several states.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of the treasury building shall provide such suitable rooms in the treasury building as may be necessary to accommodate the officers and clerks of the said department, or, to the extent that may be found impracticable, to provide such rooms in some other building in the vicinity of said treasury building.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General may require any solicitor or officers of the Department of Justice to perform any duty required of said department, under the direction of the Attorney General, shall give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law, necessary to enable the President and heads of the executive departments, and the heads of bureaus and other officers in such departments to discharge their respective duties; and shall, for and on behalf of the United States, procure the proper evidence for, and conduct, prosecute, or defend all suits and proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States and in the Court of claims, in which the United States, or any officer thereof, is a party or may be interested. And no fees shall be allowed or paid to any other attorney or counsel[l]or at law for any service herein required of the officers of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the supervisory powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over the accounts of the district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Attorney General, who shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of moneys out of the treasury, on estimates or accounts, subject to the same control now exercised on like estimates or accounts by the First Auditor or First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General shall have supervision of the conduct and proceedings of the various attorneys for the United States in the respective judicial district, who shall make report to him of their proceedings, and also of all attorneys and counsel[l]ors employed in any cases or business in which the United States may be concerned.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of either of the executive departments to employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States, but such departments, when in need of counsel or advice, shall call upon the Department of Justice, the officers of which shall attend to the same; and no counsel or attorney fees shall hereafter be allowed to any person or persons, besides the respective district attorneys and assistant district attorneys, for services in such capacity to the United States, or any branch or department of the government thereof, unless hereafter authorized by law, and then only on the certificate of the Attorney General that such services were actually rendered, and that the same could not be performed by the Attorney General, or Solicitor General, or the officers of the Department of Justice, or by the district attorneys. And every attorney and counsel[l]or who shall be specially retained, under the authority of the Department of Justice, to assist in the trial of any case in which the government is interested, shall receive a commission from the head of said department, as a special assistat to the Attorney General, or to some one of the district attorneys, as the nature of the appointment may require, and shall take the oath required by law to be taken by the district attorneys, and shall be subject to all liabilities imposed upon such officers by law.

SEC 18. And be it further enacted, That the Attorney General shall from time to time cause to be edited and printed an edition of one thousand copies, at the Government Printing Office, of such of the opinions of the law officers herein authorized to be given as he may deem valuable for preservation, in volumes which shall be as to the size, quality of paper, printing, and binding, of uniform style and appearance, as nearly as practicable, with the eight volume of said opinions, published by Robert Farnham, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which volumes shall contain proper head-notes, a complete and full index and such foot-notes as the Attorney General may approve. Such volumes shall be distributed in such manner as the Attorney General may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy,

Approved, June 22, 1870.

AN ACT making the first day of January, the twenty-fifth day of December, the fourth day of July, and thanksgiving day, holidays within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following days, to wit: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's day, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, commonly called Christmas day, and any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States as a day of public feast or thanksgiving, shall be holidays within the District of Columbia, and shall, for all purposes of presenting for payment or acceptance for the maturity and protest, and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes or other negotiable paper be treated as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and all notes, drafts, checks, or other negotiable paper falling due or maturing on either of said holidays shall be deemed as having matured the day previous.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

AN ACT to incorporate the National Mutual Life Assurance Association of Washington, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Almon M. Clapp, Ezra B. French, Stephen J. W. Tabor, R. B. Donaldson, William A. Richardson, Jedediah H. Baxter, James M. Austin, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Aaron F. Randall, John R. Thompson, Dolsen B. Searle, Joseph L. Evans, Thomas L. Tullock, Amos L. Merriman, Edward Downey, L. M. Sanders, J. W. Griffin, John W. Boteler, George S. Montrouse, William Wilkinson James O. Conner, and B. B. French, and their successors, are constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The National Life Assurance and Trust Association," and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, have a common seal, and have all the rights, privileges, and immunities necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby created: Provided, That the said company shall be limited to the District of Columbia in the transaction of its business, and shall not establish any agency in any State except in pursuance of the laws of said State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the corporation above named shall, within one year after the passage of this act, meet and elect such officers as may be necessary to perfect the organization, and thereupon, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, shall open books for the enrolment of members.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the objects of this association shall be the mutual insurance of the lives of the members, and the investment of premiums in trust for the benefit of the person paying the same, or some other person designated by him, upon the endowment plan. At any meeting of the corporators or a majority of them, they may prescribe such rules and by-laws for the government of their association, and the transaction of its business, fix such rate of insurance and premiums, and provide for the payment of losses, in such manner as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects of the incorporation: Provided, That such rules and by-laws shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor with any laws in force within the District of Columbia; which rules and by-laws may be changed at any regular meeting of the board of trustees of the association by a majority vote of the members of such board present.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said association to purchase, hold, and convey real estate, as follows: First, such as shall be requisite for the immediate accommodation of its business; or second, such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans previously contracted, for money due; or, third, such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings; or, fourth, such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the number of trustees to manage the business of said corporation shall be twenty, a majority of whom shall be residents of the District of Columbia; and the first board shall be elected from among the corporators herein named, and any vacancy existing or occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, in said office of trustees, shall be filled by ballot at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe; and that the said trustees shall elect one of their number to be the president of the said board, and shall elect two of their number as vice-presidents, one of their number as secretary, and one of their number as treasurer of the same.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the president, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and subordinate officers and agents of the association shall respectively give such security for their fidelity and good conduct as the board of trustees may from time to time require, and the board shall fix the salaries of such officers and agents.

Approved, June 23, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the War and Navy Departments arising since the commencement of the rebellion, and prior to the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six to allow such credits for over payments, and for losses of funds, vouchers, and property, as they may deem just and reasonable, when recommended under authority of the Secretary of War and Navy, by the heads of the military and naval bureaus to which such accounts respectively pertain.

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 10.....1870.

"AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA."

Under this head the Los Angeles *Star* of the 13th ult. discourses as follows upon the condition of the people of Arizona, harrassed by constant depradations at the hands of Indian marauders.

"We give on our fourth page to-day an account, copied from the Tucson *Arizonan*, of the list of murders committed by the Apaches, for the past two years, in one county of that unfortunate Territory, which presents a shocking detail of loss of life and destruction of property. One cannot read this harrowing detail, without stopping to inquire as to where lies the responsibility for this state of affairs. As the civil government of the Territory is necessarily unable to cope with the evils which afflict society, we must look to the military, which has been in fact the governing power, for the causes which prolong this wholesale slaughter of American people, to gratify the revenge and passion for plunder of the wild savages who virtually hold control of the country. Time was, when inefficiency was plainly and palpably chargeable to this department, but this is no longer the case. The papers of the Territory have only encomiums for the officers and men in service, and from their reports these encomiums are well deserved.

"We have, then, to look beyond the officers in command, or in the field, and this takes us to the authorities at headquarters, where indeed the whole trouble lies—and for this reason, that they will not send a sufficient force into the country to protect the people. We have seen where escorts and patrols have been withdrawn, or denied, because there were not men enough at the disposal of the commanding officer to do garrison duty. But let an election row arise in one of the reconstructed States, and immediately it is flooded with troops to overawe the whites and protect the blacks. The same principle seems to be adopted in Arizona—the whites are overawed and the Indians really protected and encouraged, not alone by the paucity of troops for their punishment, but in some cases even by treaties and the distribution of rations. Until a different system is pursued, we must look for a continuance of such records of horrors as we this day give to our readers. The hands of commanding officers must be strengthened; more men must be placed at their disposal, the people must be protected, and the savages wiped out."

The view of the situation in Arizona, taken by our contemporary is one, the justice of which will be readily acknowledged by all intelligent and equitably disposed men. Most truthfully is it stated that "until a different system is pursued we must look for a continuance of such records of horrors as we this day give to our readers." But, are we to look to government or are we to depend upon our own exertions for the necessary change of system? The experience of the past few years has taught us how to answer this question. The graves of hundreds of settlers and travellers throughout the Territory who have fallen in the unequal struggle proclaim to the thoughtful observer that we have too long remained passive; that we have too long trusted to that course which the duty of a government to its citizens *should* dictate; that if we would cast the yoke of thraldom from our shoulders and possess our homes in peace we must strike at once, and strike heavy and hard. Our people have learned to understand their duty in this respect and have indirectly pledged themselves to give pecuniary support to the project of conquering a peace. Already we have two separate detachments in the field—the one, a citizen force of 50 men, rationed and armed by government and salaried by the people; the other a force of 200 friendly Indians (Papagos) fitted out at the expense of the people. Had we adopted this course three years ago we might to-day be a prosperous and happy people pursuing the paths of peaceful industry and holding undisputed possession of one among the richest countries upon the continent.

The people of Arizona, aided by the military force in the Territory intend conquering a peace. We undertake the work with a stern resolve to force a crisis; and if we fail it will be owing to that pernicious, infamous, we might say infernal, policy which the government has pursued at Goodwin and elsewhere, and now pursues at Camp Mogollon, of feeding Indians upon reservations, while the same Indians absent themselves from their reservations between "ration days" and depredate upon our valleys and highways. There are those in Arizona who have the affrontery to deny the truth of this statement, but the great majority—both citizen and military—will admit its veracity, and inasmuch as our knowledge of the matter is concerned, we have had a good opportunity of ascertaining the facts, and know whereof we write. The desire of our citizens, so frequently expressed, for the abolition of the peace policy referred to, has been interpreted, and may again be interpreted, to signify a wish on their part to maintain hostilities which offer advantages for speculation, but they who thus miscontrue worthy motives—and we know a few of them—possess neither property nor influence here—nor anywhere else—and dealing in malice only, live at enmity with themselves and the world at large.

The people of Arizona want peace—not a treacherous peace, but a peace the foundation of which will insure its permanence.

ANOTHER ENCROACHMENT.

The Western Union Telegraph company's line of telegraph between Los Angeles and San Diego was completed to the latter city on the 20th ult. Immediately upon the completion of the work a number of congratulatory messages were sent over the wires to and from New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The San Diego *Bulletin* congratulates "the people of San Diego and Arizona in particular, and everybody in general, upon the completion of the telegraph to this point," and rejoices that "we are now in telegraphic communication with the whole world"—no other city on the globe enjoying privileges in this connection which San Diego does not likewise enjoy. From the tone of the despatch of Mr. J. Gamble, Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the line, at San Diego, to Wm. Orton, President of the company, in New York, it would appear that the next connection of this Western line will be with the Mexican line to the city of Mexico.

Unfortunate Arizona still remains "outside in the cold!" no telegraph, no railroad, thousands of hostile Indians, hundreds of ruined habitations, and hundreds of pioneers' graves—this state of things in Arizona while the grandest devices of civilization give wealth and comfort to all the contiguous States and Territories: California has her shipping, her lines of railroad and telegraph; Nevada, her lines of railroad and telegraph; Colorado, her railroad and telegraph, and New Mexico her line of telegraph. Arizona is the poor, outcast daughter of the Republic; her offerings contemned, her wealth underrated, her appeals unheeded, and her grievences ignored, she is set apart as a charnel-house for travellers, and a retreat in which, in the face of their guilt, are fostered the worst Indians who ever cursed any spot upon the face of the globe.

The Marysville *Appeal* makes out a strong case against the invention by Louis Napoleon, of the *Mitrailleur*. It says the *Examiner* has an account of a somewhat similar invention exhibited at Nashville ten years ago, and has, itself, a distinct recollection of a similar machine invented by a Tuolumne county, (Cal.) miner some four years since. The thing, it says, has been invented "by half a dozen different parties and it would very much puzzle a judge to decide upon the priority of invention."

Quinn, the murderer and ravisher of the child Maggie Ryan of San Francisco has been tried, found guilty and sentenced "to the Penitentiary for the term of his natural life." Too bad he cheated the gallows.

A Washington despatch to the *S. F. Alta* of the 17th ult. says that Ex-Governor McCormick "has left for the Pacific." Judging from this account he will probably arrive here the coming week.

In the completion of a good wagon road from San Diego to Fort Yuma the people of San Diego, who conceived and executed the work, have established a monument which speaks well for their spirit of enterprise and love of progress. This road is now in successful operation and freight is being forwarded through to Yuma, by the firm of Messrs. Pauly & Sons, at from 4½ to 5½ cents. The *Union* says.

The work has been accomplished; the results are becoming apparent, and those who stood aloof from the enterprise, or "damned with faint praise" the early movements in its favor, now obtrude themselves upon the notice of the community, and "take pride," forsooth, in its completion. These are of the "I always told you so" style of men, who strive to reap where they have not sown. But the road has been built in spite of them, and it will stand as a monument to the public spirit and farsightedness of a handful of energetic citizens who knew no such word as fail.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

Paris, Aug. 25.—A person from Epernay reports that the Prussians were defeated to-day, between Chalons and Verdun. No definite news.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—King William has quarters at Barde Due.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Grain mills in the valleys of the Siur and Mour and their contents have been destroyed to prevent falling into Prussian hands. Enemy's scouts appeared at Chalons.

Another Prussian ship was captured in the Mediterranean. Hamburg is filled with troops.

London, Aug. 25.—Reports concur in saying the French have evacuated Chalons and the Prussian column is advancing on Paris. Entire command of McMahon left Rheims Monday for a junction with Bazaine. The Prussians are reported to have been beaten to-day between Verdun and Chalons. The rumor is traced to no creditable source. A dispatch to the Herald to-day says strong detachments of Prussians are at Metz and Brienne. It is believed the Crown Prince will join armies in front of Metz. Garrison of Toul made sortie yesterday, 7,000 Prussians killed and wounded in the action that followed.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Prussian troops closely surround Strasbourg, yet the Government Treasurer managed to escape with over twelve million francs.

Athens Aug. 18th via. London 25.—The Prussian ship Villaden was captured by a French man of war and taken into Syria.

Darlsuhu, Aug. 26.—Severe artillery battle off Kehl and Strasbourg Wednesday night, lasting till five o'clock Thursday morning. Part of the citadel and arsenal buildings destroyed. A French battery captured without loss to the Prussians.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—French stories that Prussians were checked yesterday between Chalons and Verdun, are false.

London, Aug. 26.—A strong detachment of Prussian cavalry occupied Donluna.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—One corps of the first and second armies still confront Bazaine while the remainder of the Prussian forces have marched on Paris.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Enemy's forces seen at Brienne and Uhlars. Prince Royal at St. Dixier Tuesday. The garrison of Toul making heroic defense.

London, Aug. 26.—Sharp engagement, in which the Prussians were successful, occurred Thursday night. Many French were wounded. Strasbourg incessantly bombarded since Tuesday. The citadel is badly damaged. The walls were terribly battered. The Prussians advanced with siege trains within five hundred yards of the city.

Aug. 26.—Private dispatches from London this morning say there are rumors at Paris of fighting, and it is feared McMahon is defeated. Official circles are very silent. The enemy marches slowly but surely towards Paris.

London, Aug. 26.—McMahon and Bazine are out of communication with Paris. Heavy fighting commenced last night at Chenace, ten miles from Montmedy in the direct of Bowizieres. The Prussians cut the railroad between Chauvarges and Somerilly. The wounded have been brought into Montmedy. The gates of the city were closed and an assault is expected soon.

LATEST.

London, Aug. 30.—M'Mahon has failed to form a junction with Bazaine and now finds himself separated by a wedge of two powerful Prussian armies.

Paris, Aug. 30.—La Liberte says the hour for the great battle has arrived, which must take place according to the present aspect of the situation, in the valley of the Argennes. The Prussians understand how grave events have become; for them defeat is fatal. We must soon know all; we have reason to believe the battle is raging now.

The New York *Herald's* Red River correspondent writing from Fort Garry under date of July 15th, speaks of the Indians of the Northwest in the following terms:—

The future conduct of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and the other chiefs who participated in the great powwow at Washington is awaited with great anxiety by all the settlers in Dacotah and Nothwestern Minnesota, who realize that the commencement of an Indian war would involve their families in massacre and their homes in ruin. The more one sees of the Indian the more he despises the sentimentality and falsehoods which have woven such a web of romance about the "noble red man" in the minds of Eastern people. The noblest Indian of the plains, however dignified and heroic he may appear in his barbaric dress at Washington, is at home only a brutal, drunken, half-naked and indescribably filthy savage. The cutthroats, thieves and drunkards of civilization are punished with all manner of penalties, and no community ever gets very excited in manifesting sympathy for such culprits; but when savages band themselves together and add to every violation of statute laws the most horrid and revolting crimes, one-half the population of the Eastern States go into philanthropic frenzy in behalf of the fiends, and denounce the officers engaged in executing the laws and defending human life.

Governor's Proclamation Ordering a General Election throughout the Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an act of the Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy an election for members of the next Legislative Assembly, and for all township, county and District officers, and for Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, and

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said Act that it shall be the duty of the Governor to order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day,—

Now, therefore, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said Act, to wit: November 8, 1870, and designate the following offices to be filled at said election, viz:

A Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

Nine (9) members of the Territorial Council and eighteen (18) members of the Territorial House of Representatives, as follows:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House,

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House.

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute combined, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

Also, in each County three (3) Supervisors, a Sheriff, District Attorney, County Recorder, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, two (2) Coroners, and a Public Administrator,

Also in each election Precinct in each of the said counties, one and not more than two constables, and two Justices of the Peace, and in each such precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Court, one additional Justice of the Peace.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this Seventh day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

10:2m

Governor's Apportionment Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that an election shall be held in said Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and

WHEREAS, it is made the duty of the Governor by said Act to declare by proclamation at least two months previous to said election the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled,

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the duty so enjoined upon me, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby proclaim the following apportionment of members to the ensuing Legislative Assembly to which each County or District is entitled, viz:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute together, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES!

YUMA DEPOT, A. T., August 25, 1870.

Pursuant to authority from Head Quarters Department of Arizona, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th day of September 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., Fifty (50) Mules, more or less.

Payment will be made in Legal Tender notes, and purchasers will be required to pay for and remove their property on the day of sale.

The sale to be continued from day to day until completed.

s10t3, D. J. CRAIGIE,
First Lieut. 12th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

NOTICE!

The undersigned will leave for San Diego, with four teams about the 25th inst. and will take passengers and freight at very reasonable rates—freight at 12½ cents. Upon return will deliver freight from San Diego at the same figures.

E. E. STOCKTON.

Tucson, Sept. 9, 1870.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 10.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MILITARY CHANGES:—Pursuant to orders from Dept. Headquarters, Lieutenant Silvo, with his company, "E" 21st Infantry, left for Camp Grant on Monday. This company stands badly in need of recruits—mustering to all appearances, less than half the number of men necessary to constitute a full company. Colonel Dunn, 21st infantry, is now in command of Camp Lowell, having relieved Captain Miles who has gone East on leave of absence.

OUR MAILS:—At length our mail arrangements are once again satisfactorily under way. The Eastern route from Tucson to La Mesilla, conducted by the intrepid Jack Davis, is the only one of our routes which has been proof against contract complications involving delays or absolute interruption. "Jack" went to Washington, secured his contract and kept right on at business, never losing a trip except in a couple of instances in which the Indians killed his employees, captured his mules and burned the mail matter. The Western mail, after resting from its labors for a whole month—to the great annoyance of all interested,—has taken a fresh start and will be quite likely to perform service with regularity in future. The road is said to be well stocked, and everything in first-class running order.

GONE EAST:—Captain Miles, U. S. Army, for several months in command of Camp Lowell started for the East last Sunday, on leave of absence. The Captain's highly social disposition and gentlemanly deportment obtained for him many warm friends in Tucson, and leaving, he carries with him the good wishes of the best citizens of our town.

THE GILA CITY MINES:—The placer gold mines at Gila City are about to be opened up by a company of capitalists, and worked on a large and expensive scale. Machinery to the value of seven thousand dollars, to be used for the purpose of forcing water from the river and conveying it over the ground, has reached the Colorado river, on its way to Gila City. The names of the parties concerned in this enterprise are Moore, Haggett and Veasey These gentlemen are said to have had much experience in placer mining and feel confident, (as the above-stated expenditure would indicate), that the Gila City mines, if properly worked, will pay largely. These mines, in former years, and up to to the present time, have been worked upon the Mexican system and at a very fair profit; and this fact is about the best assurance which need be required to establish their value beyond question. Few are disposed to doubt the success of an enterprise like this, in which the prospects would seem quite flattering under *ordinary* circumstances; and yet the circumstances are not of the class "ordinary," as understood in Arizona, since owing to the location, no apprehension need exist that the work will be embarrassed through hostile Indian raids.

THE ELECTION:—The approaching election—to be held in November—has already, in many ways, commenced to exercise its influence among the people of the Territory. Mr. Mowry, upon his arrival, having observed an almost universal sentiment in favor of R. C. McCormick as Delegate to Congress, withdrew from the field in disgust, leaving Mr. McCormick without any *visible* opponent. An existing opponent, however, there may be, as the political atmosphere is literally saturated with hints of an exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory character.

We are not aware that the rumors which thus float about have any real foundation, and think the presumption of opposition to Hon. R. C. McCormick to absurd for serious consideration.

A convention of the Democrats of Pima County has been called to assemble at the court-house in Tucson on the 17th. Thus another enemy, Pastisan Estrangement, is about to be born to Arizona.

DANGEROUS PISTOL PRACTICE:—On Wednesday last Manuel Martines, a boy still in his teens, was arraigned before justice Meyers for examination upon a charge of having shot and killed one Guaidacan, at San Xavier. From the evidence in the case it would appear that Martines and Guaidacan had at various times indulged in the innocent pastime of duelling; not with deadly intent, but simply to ascertain which marksman could lodge his bullet nearer to the person of the other without hitting. The result proved that Guaidacan was the more skilful "shootist" as his bullets never touched the person of Martines although lodged all around him, while the less accurate aim of the latter accidently carried Guaidacan out of existence. Martines was acquitted.

A GENERAL ROW:—On Tuesday night the "Feast" was the scene of a rather lively disturbance. A party of Mexicans newly arrived from Sonora, and who doubtless knew very little of the American character, concluded to carry all before them. Having openly expressed their opinions of *gringos*, in general and very ruffianly terms, a couple of Americans present concluded that a little chastisement would be quite in order and deliberately knocked three of the Dons headlong in the dust. The companions of the fallen, some four or five, attempted to retrieve the honor of their countrymen, but just then a third American stepped in, and the would-be avengers were prostrated with those whom they sought to avenge. They were permitted to gather themselves up—which they did, and took themselves away with the least possible delay, evidently satisfied that they had spoken at the wrong time. In justice to our fellow citizens of Mexican birth and Mexican parentage we will add that the Mexicans who engaged in this disturbance were all strangers who arrived from Sonora within the past ten days. We hope they will profit by the lesson.

A CORRECTION:—The following denial of the truth of a statement made by us upon information from a correspondent at Apache Pass, with regard to to the part taken by certain parties at Maricopa, at whose representations of the Burro Mines, it was alleged, certain miners from California were induced to retrace their steps after having reached that point, we place before our readers in the words of the writers. The gentlemen who make this statement are, doubtless, not of those to whom our correspondent referred: but their letter will speak for them:—

ED. ARIZONAN.—In your issue of August 27th, we noticed among the locals—under heading "From Ralston"—some remarks which reflect upon us and which we wish to contradict.

Your correspondent at Apache Pass informs you that complaint is made against us by parties en route to the Burro Mines, to the effect that we try to dissuade them from going further and "make it a point to throw cold water on the Burro enterprise. Now, we wish it distinctly understood that we have never spoken discouragingly of the "Burro enterprise," but on the contrary have always taken pains to encourage parties en route to the mines. We feel as much interest as any citizen of Arizona in encouraging immigration into the Territory.

If some of the employees about our place, or travellers who may have stopped here for a few days speak discouragingly to the Burro-bound miners it is certainly no fault of ours, and we should not be held responsible for the opinions of others.

We hope you will take occasion to deny the charge made against us, and very much oblige

Youry, &c.,

MOORE & CARR.

Maricopa Wells, Sept. 3, 1870.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

—o—

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust, and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.

Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.

s10m3

SALE

OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T. Sept. 5, 1870.

Will be sold by public auction at the warehouses of the Quartermaster's Department at this Depot, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next at 10 o'clock a. m., the following clothing and equipage, viz:—

338 White Cotton Jackets, new.
50 pairs Boots. "
16 Flannel Shirts.
730 Leather Stocks.
57 pairs Stockings.
59 sets common Tent Poles.

The articles will be sold singly or in lots as may be most advantageous, and must be removed immediately after the sale.

Terms: cash in Government Funds.

s10t5. J. G. C. LEE,
Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,

Tucson May 3, 1870. tlj70.

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

Proposals For Wood.

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T., Aug. 24, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good, merchantable MESQUIT WOOD as may be required for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871—deliveries to be made as required by the Depot Quartermaster—the price to be stated by the cord, in U. S. Gold Coin.

The quantity required will be about one hundred and eighty cords.

The right is reserved to reject any bid not satisfactory.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority of General STONEMAN,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

27ag5 J. G. C. LEE,
A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROVE,
Proprietors,

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

Jan. 1, 1870, tf.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill.

All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

CHAS. N. LORD, W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc, etc,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS, of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

—o—

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Bridges' House" has undergone a thorough renovation, and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YO[illegible]

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.

East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69, 23

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

—o—

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BOSTICK

SEC. 2. And be further enacted, That the accounts of military and naval officers, whether of the line or staff, for government property charged to them, may be closed by the proper accounting officers whenever, in their judgment, it will be for the interest of the United States so to do: Provided, That such accounts originated prior to the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty six: Provided, That no settlement shall be made by the officers of the treasury under this act which shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and only of such officers of the army and navy and of the pay department in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud against the United States: And provided further, That this act shall remain in force for two years from and after its passage and no longer.

Approved June 23, 1870.

AN ACT to pay loyal citizens in the states lately in rebellion for services in taking the United States census of eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims of loyal citizens in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, for services rendered as United States marshalls and their assistants in taking the eighth census in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, may be paid out of any unexpended balance of any moneys hitherto appropriated for the payment of United States marshalls and their assistants for services rendered in taking the eighth census in the year eighteen hundred and sixty: Provided, That no money shall be paid on account of any such claim until proof, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, of the loyalty to the United States throughout the late rebellion of the person by whom said service is alleged to have been performed, shall have been furnished, among which proofs shall be the oath of the person alleged to have performed the said service, if such person be living: Provided, That satisfactory evidence shall be submitted to the proper accounting officers that the claimants under this act have never received compensation for their services from any source whatever.

Approved June 24, 1870.

AN ACT to provide for changing the boundaries of land districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public interests will be subserved thereby, without authority to increase the number of land offices or land districts.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts, and for other purposes, "approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and forty eight, is hereby amended by inserting, in the first clause thereof, after the words "port to port of the United States," the words "and by sea to foreign ports."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That yachts belonging to a regular organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-house thereof, or paying tonnage tax.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the identification of yachts and their owners, a commission to sail for pleasure in any designated yacht belonging to any regularly organized and incorporated yacht club, stating the exemptions and privileges enjoyed under it, may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be a token of credit to any United States official, and to the authorities of any foreign power for privileges enjoyed under it.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every yacht visiting under the provisions of this act, shall, on its return to the United States, make due entry at the custom-house of the port at which on such return, it shall arrive.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

AN ACT in relation to circuit courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the "Act to amend the judicial system of the United States," approved April ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be construed to require a circuit court to be held in any judicial district in which a circuit court was not required to be held by previously existing law.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS

MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco,
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & CO.

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.
January 22, 1870.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on thie Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. f

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

BY

CHARLES ADAMS.
Main Street, Adamsville.

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Kennedy Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the above named estate to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, he said deceased to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his residence in the town of Tucson, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona within twelve months from the date of this notice—after the expiration of which outstanding debts will be forever debarred.

MANUELA KENNEDY, By
WM. H TONGE,
Agent.
Tucson A. T. July 4, 1870. 3t

Leopoldo Carrilla vs. Hilario Cuevas } In the District Court of the First Judicial District, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona, Greeting—
To Hilario Cuevas, defendant.—

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and to answer the complaint therein, filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at Tucson, in the County of Pima, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service,) after service of this summons upon you, if served within this County; if served out of the County, but in this District, thirty days; in all other cases forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas on the sixteenth day of November A. D. 1868, to secure the payment of an account stated, amounting to two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars payable in one year from said date with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid; also, for the foreclosure of another certain mortgage on a portion of the same premises, described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas, on the twenty fourth day of November A. D. 1868, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated on the 24th day of November 1868, made by the said Hilario Cuevas, for the sum of nine hundred dollars, payable on the first day of February A. D. 1869, to Jesus Ma. Elias and Juan Elias Jr., and by them assigned to the plaintiff, with interest thereon from the first day of February 1869.

That the premises conveyed by said mortgages may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum of two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month, from the 17th day of February 1870, the amount due on said account stated: and that the overplus, if any there be, be applied to the payment of the sum of nine hundred dollars, due on the said promissory note, with interest thereon from the first day of February 1869; and the amounts paid for taxes on said premises for the years 1869 and 1870; also, for the costs, expenses, and disbursements of said suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against the said Hilario Cuevas, defendant, for the balance remaining due; and also, that the said defendant, and all persons claiming by, through, or under him, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest, in and to such mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And if you fail to appear and answer to the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District this 4th day of August A. D. 1870.

(SEAL)

O. BUCKALEW,
Clerk District Court,
1st District of Arizona.
3m

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. Allust and legitimat claims against the Company will be settled upo resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct. 14, '67.

Notice

RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, 15th July, 1870

Congress having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Application should be made direct to the Surgeon General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General.

Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application—the expense of employing an Attorney or Agent will be in no case necessary.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U.S. Army.
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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3, TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. No 36

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

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P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to amend an act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of "An act to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company," approved March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, be so amended that the said corporation be, and is hereby, authorized, and empowered to survey, locate, lay out, construct, collect tolls upon maintain, and enjoy a railroad line, with appurtenances and machinery necessary for one or more tracks, within the District of Columbia, either upon the route specified in said section, or in the following manner, to wit: Comencing at the norther terminus of the Acqueduct bridge, in the city of Georgetown; thence in an easterly or northeasterly direction, by the most feasible route, to Rock Creek; thence along said creek, or parallel thereto, to its junction with the Potomac river; thence along said river bank, or parallel thereto, to the foot of twenty-sixth street of Washington city; thence on the south side of the Chesepeake and Ohio canal, to its terminus; thence by the most direct and eligible route, southerly of and avoiding the public grounds, to the intersection of Virginia avenue and South Capital street, conforming to the grade of such streets and avenues as the road may pass over; thence to the eastern branch of the Potomac river, at or near the navy yard, at a point to be indicated by the Secretary of the Navy, together with a branch road from the main line commencing at the intersection of Virginia and Delaware avenues; thence to a point on First street east on city grade; thence under said street, by an underground excavation or tunnel, to a junction of the Metropolitan and Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Also the privilege of location and construction of an union depot on the main line of said road; the power to obtain ground for the location of the same, granted in the seventh section of said act, being hereby restricted to two acres in area. Also a depot at some convenient point in Georgetown near the Aqueduct.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the said railroad shall cross the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, or the Washington canal, or branches or connections of either of them, such bridges shall be constructed by said railroad company so as not to impede or obstruct the navigation of said canals or either of their branches.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the right of way hereby granted shall be so located as to coincide with the grade of any railroad to which the right of way has heretofore been granted.

Approved, June 28, 1870.

AN ACT to reorganize the marine hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy, there shall be assembled and collected by the collectors of customs at the ports of the United States, from the masters and owners of every vessel of the United States arriving from a foreign port, or of registered vessels employed in the coasting trade, the sum of forty cents per month for each and every seaman who shall have been employed on said vessel since she was last entered at any post of the United States, which sum said master or owner is hereby authorized to collect and retain from the wages of said employees.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that from and after the the first day of August no collector shall grant to any vessel whose enrollment or license for carrying on the coasting trade has expired, a new enrollment or license, unless the master of such vessel shall have first rendered a true account to the collector of the number of seamen and the time they have been employed on such vessel during the continuance of the license which has so expired, and shall have paid to such collector forty cents per month for every such seaman who shall have been employed as aforesaid, which sum the said master is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman; and if the master of any registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States shall render a false account of the number of seamen so employed, or of the length of time they have severally been employed, or of the length of time they have severally been employed, as is herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to, and shall make a part of, the general fund created by this act, and all needful regulations for the mode of collecting the sums hereinbefore mentioned shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by such person as by him may be designated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several collectors to deposit the sums collected by them respectively under the provisions of this act, in the nearest United States depository, to the credit of "the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen;" making returns of the same with proper vouchers monthly, on forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all moneys received or collected by virtue of this act shall be paid into the Treasury like other public moneys, without abatement or reduction; and all moneys so received are hereby appropriated for the expenses of the marine hospital service, and shall be credited to the marine hospital fund, of which separate accounts shall be kept.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the fund thus obtained shall be employed, under the direction of the Secretary, of the Treasury, for the cure and relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a surgeon to act as supervising surgeon of marine hospital service, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary, to supervise all matters connected with the marine hospital service, and with the disbursement of the fund provided by this act, at a salary not exceeding the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, and his necessary travelling expenses, who shall be required to make monthly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purposes of this act, the term "vessel," herein used, shall be held to include every description of water craft, raft, vehicle, and contrivance used or capable of being used as a means or auxiliary of transportation on or by water. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 29, 1870.

AN ACT to require the holding of additional districtand circuit courts of the United States in the district of Indiana, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Indiana, now required by law to be held at the city of Indianapolis, terms of the said courts shall hereafter be held at the city of New Albany, commencing on the first Mondays of January and July of each year, and at the city of Evansvill, commencing on the first Mondays February and August in each year.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That if neither of the judges of said courts be present at the time for opening court, the clerk may open and adjourn the court from day to day for four days; and if the judge does not appear by two o'clock post meridian of the fourth day, the clerk shall adjourn the court to the next stated term. But either the circuit or district judge, by written order to the clerk within the first three days of the term may adjourn court to a future day within thirty days of the first day, of which adjournment the clerk shall give notice by posting a copy of said order on the front door of the court-house where the court is to be held; and the district judge, and in his absence the circuit judge, may order a special term or the circuit court, designated in a similar order, to be published in a similar manner, and in one or more newspapers in the place where the court is held; and by said order the judge may prescribe the duties of the officers of the court in summoning juries and the performance of other acts necessary for the holding of such special term; or the court may, by its order, after it is opened, prescribe the duties of its officers, and the mode of proceeding, and any of the details thereof.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That such number of jurors shall be summoned by the marshal at every term of the circuit and district courts, respectively, as may have been ordered of record at the previous term; and in case there is not a sufficient number of jurors in attendance at any term, the court may order such number to be summoned as, in its judgment, may be deemed necessary to transact the buisness of the court. And a grand jury may be summoned to attend every term of the circuit or district court by order of court. The marshal may summon jurors or talesmen, in case of a deficiency, pursuant to an order of court made during the term; and they shall serve for such time as the court may direct.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That a special term of any district court may be held at any time that the district judge may order, by giving notice thereof on the front door of the court-house where the court is to be held, and in some one or more newspapers, if there be any at the place.

SEC 5. And be it further enacted, That the district judge may adjourn the court from time to time to suit the convenience of litigants and to meet the necessities of the business; and the intervention of a term of a district or circuit court at another place shall not preclude the power to adjourn over to a future day.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the terms of the circuit and district courts shall not be limited to any particular number of days, nor shall it be necessary to adjourn by reason of the intervention of a term of the court elsewhere; but the business of the court at two places may proceed, there being a judge present at each place, or the court intervening may be adjourned over, as herein provided, till the business of the court in session is concluded.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the marshal of said district, in person or by assistant, and the clerks of said courts for the district aforesaid, in person or by deputy, shall attend the said courts when in session at Evansville or New Albany. The clerks of District and circuit courts of the United States are hereby empowered to appoint such deputy clerks as may be necessary for the efficient performance of their duties; but such deputies shall take the same oath required by law to be taken by the clerks, and the court may in its discretion require any such deputy to give bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of his duty as such deputy in the same penalty required of the clerk and with surety in like manner: Provided however, That the taking of such bond shall in no manner affect the legal responsibility of the clerk for the acts of such deputy: And provided further, That said additional courts shall not be held as aforesaid at the places aforesaid until the board of commissioners of the counties in which said cities of New Albany and Evansville are respectively situated shall have agreed, by orders in due form entered upon their records respectively, that said board, in each county aforesaid, will supply, without any charge whatever against the United States, suitable court rooms in which to hold said additional terms of said court; and said court shall not be held if such rooms are not so provided; and duly authenticated copies of said orders shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district courts aforesaid at Indianapolis.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

AN ACT to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any bridge and its appurtenances which shall be constructed across the Niagara river, from the city of Buffalo, New York, to Canada, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to incorporate the International Bridge Company," passed April the seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or of any act or acts of said legislature now in force, amending the same, shall be lawful structures, and shall be so held and taken, and are hereby authorized to be constructed and maintained as provided by said act and such amendments thereto, anything in any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; and such bridge shall be, and is hereby, declared to be an established post road for the mails of the United States; but this act shall not be construed to authorize the construction of any bridge which shall not permit the free navigation of said river to substantially the same extent as would be enjoyed under the provisions of said act and the amendments thereto, heretofore enacted and now in force: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the location of any bridge, the construction of which is hereby authorized, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, but not to be located south of Squaw island: *And provided further*, That such bridge shall have at least two draws of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in width, in the clear between the piers, which shall be located at the points best calculated to accommodate the commerce of said river; and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel to the current of said river.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the bridge herein named shall be subject, in its construction, to the supervision of the Secretary of War of the United States, to whom the plans and specifications, relative to its construction shall be submitted for approval. And all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstruction to the navigation of the said river, by the construction of the said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

AN ACT concerning the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Iowa judicial district of the district court the United States is hereby further subdivided, namely: The counties of Lyon, Osceola, Sioux, O'Brien, Plymouth, Cherokee, Woodbury, Ida, Monona, Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Pottawatomie, Cass, Mills, Montgomery, Fremont, and Page, now belonging to the western division of the said district court, shall constitute a new division, to be called the western division; and the division heretofore denominated the western division, with the exception of the counties above named, shall be hereafter denominated the central division.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That two regular terms of said court shall be held annually in the new western district, at Council Bluffs, to commence on the third Tuesday of January and third Tuesday in July in each year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the several acts of Congress regulating the courts of the several divisions as heretofore organized shall, as far as the same are applicable, apply to the courts of the said district under the present division.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the said district court shall have power to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the changes provided for in this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts in consistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction conferred upon the supreme courts of the Territories by the act to which this is in amendment may be exercised, upon petition regularly filed in that court, by either of the justices thereof while holding the district court in the district in which the petitioner or the alleged bankrupt resides, and said several supreme courts shall have the same supervisory jurisdiction over any acts and decisions of each justice thereof as is conferred upon the circuit courts of the United States over proceedings in the district courts of the United States by the second section of said act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of a vacancy in the office of district

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 17.....1870.

POLITICS.

For the first time an election in Arizona promises to be characterized by a general display of partisan sentiment. It is, or should be, needless to proclaim to an enlightened public that in Arizona the movement is premature; and not premature alone, but, in consequence, subversive of an united sentiment which should prevail throughout the Territory, and detrimental to every interest of the country. Holding this view of the matter, then, we can hardly arrive at the conclusion that the motives which have influenced the establishment of a party line in Arizona have for their object either the aggrandizement of the mass, the social preferment of any community, or the advancement of the country's interests. Ask any one of the "Many Democrats" by whom the Democratic Convention of to-day has been called, where lies the necessity of arousing this partisan spirit, and he will tell you that "the time has come when it is necessary that we organize;" that "New Mexico has had her party organizations for years, and that if Arizona would ever mingle in politics it is now time that she learn to distinguish between parties and prepare for the great political issues which must follow her admission as a State; but all this does not constitute anything approaching necessity of action and consequently your question remains unanswered. It is a mistake to suppose that the time has come at which party distinction is necessary,—an unfortunate, deplorable mistake. We have no political voice outside the Territory, nor are we likely to have for years; while within our Territory no field for political strife exists. A common cause demands that we act in concert; that with united efforts we seek to overcome the countless obstacles which retard the settlement of our valleys and the development of our mines, and that minor personal considerations be sacrificed to country's cause.

Nor is politic that we take example from New Mexico for the reason that we should be, and are, capable of deciding among ourselves how best to promote the interests of our Territory; and it is moreover an acknowledged truth, that our representatives are not, and never have been, of an order of intelligence inferior to that of those who represent our neighbors.

If the object of this party organization be as we suppose, to defeat the election to Congress of Hon. R. C. McCormick, then it will be quite certain to meet with universal condemnation as soon as proclaimed.

In McCormick we have had an indefatigable worker, and one who knows when and where to work. With this power of action and discrimination he stands accredited, and not only by the people of Arizona. Instance the following extracts:

Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, having remained here since the adjournment of Congress, starts for that Territory *via* San Francisco to-day. Upon his arrival here as the representative of Arizona, we expressed our belief, from former acquaintance with him, that he would prove an efficient worker. His course has fully confirmed our expectation, and he returns to his people, having labored for them with untiring zeal and much success. His reelection should not be a matter of doubt, and his return here will gratify a large circle of friends, and promote the best interests of the Territory with which he is so honorably identified.—*Washington Star* Aug. 17.

Mr. A. Ellers, an assistant of the U. S. Commissioner of Mining, has but just started for Arizona and New Mexico. In this instance, the lateness of the season will be favorable, as the best period for travelling in Arizona will be from October onward. We are glad that Arizona is to receive the official attention of the Commissioner this year. It has been unavoidably neglected hitherto; but its great, though comparatively unexplored, mineral resources demand examination; and doubtless it is in this direction that we may look for new and valuable discoveries hereafter. Moreover, Mr. McCormick, the delegate from Arizona to Congress, has earned for his territory the right to such official attention, by his persevering, earnest, and eloquent efforts to interest Congress and the Government in the work of geological explorations and statistical reports throughout our vast metalliferous public domain. To him, as much as to any one man, is due the renewed appropriation by Congress for the collection of statistic of mines and mining. It is true, the sum is smaller than it ought to be; but it would have been smaller—that is to say nothing at all—but for the spirited course of a few wide-awake men like Johnson of California, Chaves of New Mexico, and McCormick of Arizona.—*Engineering and mining Journal* Aug. 9.

Hon. R. C. McCormick, one of the most popular and thorough, and by far the most persistent and successful Territorial Member of Congress, leaves here in a few days for the far West. For the advantages to accrue to Arizona the people of his Territory will see to it that he is re-elected. He is a great worker, an earnest debater, and ever at his post of duty; stands highly with the President and at the Departments and is in the fullest sense a model representative.—*Washington Chronicle* Aug. 14.

A friend at Arizona city has sent us a copy of a Washington letter to the *Alta*, purporting to show how necessary to the interests of Arizona Territory has been the success of Hon. R. C. McCormick in having the freight route via Guaymas abandoned, and the route via Yuma adopted for the transit of military supplies to Arizona. Owing to its great length we cannot find room to publish this correspondence, but will briefly state that the writer has taken a straightforward, sensible view of the matter—a view precisely similar to that repeatedly set forth through the columns of the ARIZONAN. It is hardly necessary, however, to commence anew an argument in advocacy of a measure already established to the satisfaction of every citizen of Arizona. The freight route has been secured via Yuma and the interests of Arizona demand that so it remain; and if, at any future time, the selfishness of any individual or set of individuals shall offer opposition to the transit of freight by this route, to the subversion of any interest of Arizona, we shall be found as heretofore, in direct opposition to such charge, ready to expose its advocates, and prepared to give full credit to whomsoever may, in opposing it, sacrifice a single personal consideration for the public good.

The *New Mexican* of the 28th ult. gives the details of an animated rencounter between Gen. Heath and A. P. Sullivan Esq. editor of the Santa Fe *Post*. From the account given it would appear that upon the return of Gen. Heath to New Mexico, a short time since, the *Post* gave publicity to a statement by the editor that he (Mr. Heath) was a "liar," "scoundrel" "thief" "coward," etc. Immediately after the publication of this article the parties met at the store of Z. Staab, where Gen. Heath proceeded to "cane" Mr. Sullivan; and as the latter ran to escape the punishment the former fired four shots after him. Here the affair rested for a couple of hours when hostilities were re-commenced, and several shots exchanged without injury to either party. The parties were arrested, and set at liberty after having given bonds to keep the peace.

The Washington correspondent of the San Diego Bulletin writing under date of August 13, speaks as follows with regard to the prospects of the passage of the 32d Parallel Railroad bill at the next session of Congress. It will be strange, indeed, if at the coming session Congress fail to properly recognize this important bill:

Gen. Fremont and Col. Forney are both in New York, attending to railroad matters. There will certainly be no trouble about passing the bill next session. It will only be a question of grade. Fremont is an immovable friend of San Diego. The 35th men, in connection with the managers of the Central Pacific of California, have made all sorts of propositions to him, but he is determined upon making a grand Western terminus at San Diego. He speaks kindly of you and of your efforts in his behalf last winter.

The following paragraph, important to Arizonans, we likewise clip from the same correspondence:

A Mr. Ellers, Assistant United States Mining Commissioner, has left here for the San Diego and Arizona mining fields. Treat him well, for he is one of the right sort.

Ben. C. Truman, editor of the San Diego Bulletin, is a poet; and not a light-brained, doggerel poet, but a deep, contemplative, pathetic writer. In his paper of Sept. 3d his "Childs Prayer" is a poem of which a more assuming author might well feel proud.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL,—John Capron has received a despatch from Hon. R. C. McCormick, in which he states that he will arrive here by the steamer Senator on Tuesday morning next. The Board of City Trustees has extended him the hospitalities of the city, and the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to meet him at the steamer at Calverwell's wharf and escort him to the residence of John Capron, whose guest he will be during his sojourn with us. There will be a dress reception next Thursday evening at Horton's Hall, at which place the public are invited to attend. A band of music will be in attendance.—*S. D. Bulletin Sept.* 3.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

Paris, August 31.—Le Moniteur says persons who have arrived from Mezeires affirm that a battle occurred on Sunday; our informants say the Prussians were retreating, and there were a great number of stragglers. No official announcement of this affair has yet been made by the minister of War or Interior. La Publique says McMahon is entirely free in his movements, and is in perfect communication with Bazaine. Both must be fighting the enemy.

Forced marches of the Prussians under Prince Royal have used up his army. Many who are foot sore have to be transported in carts.

Brussels, August 31.—Bazaine is still cooped.

New York, August, 31.—A private London dispatch says that French advices report that McMahon, by his tactics, has succeeded in separating the forces of his opponent, and that he will give battle, probably to-day, with most confident hopes of success.

Paris, August 30.—All Germans have been ordered to leave the city within three days.

Measure have been taken to blow up all the railroads around the city upon the approach of the enemy.

Vague rumors of a battle, on the 27th, in which the French were victorious, are in circulation.

Berlin, Sept. 1st.—The telegraph lines are still in much confusion. The dates of the messages from the seat of war, and particularly from Beaumont, giving details of the late battle require confirmation.

Belgium, Sept. 1st.—There is serious fighting reported between Armegny and Doseau; the Prusians entered Carmingen at 10 o'clock yesterday and had a fresh engagement again this morning 6 miles from the Belgium frontier between the command of Frosard and the Prussians under Von Wied, which it is believed will involve both armies in a decisive battle.

A despatch from London, midnight, says: McMahon has been utterly routed after two days battle and is now falling back on Paris.

Brussels, Sept. 1st.—Fighting was going on for four days between McMahon and Prince Charles. Both armies are working for position, while the fighting is said to have been desperate. It is believed here that McMahon will not fight except to win; he is strongly posted in Ardennes, his flanks resting on neutral soil, where he proposes to remain until he is attacked or until the Prussians give him an opportunity to strike them hard. There is an unverified rumor from London, dated the 1st instant, and McMahon is crossing the Meuse at Stenay, pushing for montmedy If so, a collision between him and Frederick Charles is imminent.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The following dispatch from the King to the Queen, Aug. 31st, is just made public.

"A battle has raged since half past 8 o'clock this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously. The fourth, fifth, and seventh corps and Bavarians were engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city."

Belgium, Sept. 1st.—The Paris papers report obscurely three French successes, without locating them.

Munich, Sept. 2.—The Bavarian Minister has received the following dispatch dated near Baumont Tuesday: "A battle has just occurred in which we were victorious. The French were driven over the Meuse. The 1st. Bavarian corps participated and captured two guns.

London, Sept 2.—10 a. m.—Despatches received from Paris this a. m., claim that the Prussians were repulsed in an attack on McMahon, after ten hours sharp fighting. The Prussians attack the French front and the rear, and the French Captured many prisoners. The Prussians are reported to have been driven towards Belgium.

London, Sept. 2.—2. p. m.—The following official dispatches are dated at Bouilton Belgium, a few miles from Sedan this day.

Sept. 2.—It has just been made public that the battle yesterday was very bloody and disastrous for the French. They retreated on Meitz. The Prussians now occupy Genvenne a few Miles to the northeast of Sedan. Some ten thousand officers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgium territory where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Great numbers of the wounded were admitted into Belgium from humanity sake.

LATEST.

The surrender of Napoleon and the Army of Marshal McMahon, on the 2d inst. is confirmed. On receipt of the news of the surrender of the Emperor, Marshal Bazaine with the entire force in occupation of Metz likewise surrendered to the investing army. McMahon surrendered 100,000 men; Bazaine, with the fortress of Metz 120,000 men. This ends the struggle. The Empire, too, is at an end, and a Republic has been declared.

Governor's Proclamation Ordering a General Election throughout the Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an act of the Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy an election for members of the next Legislative Assembly, and for all township, county and District officers, and for Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, and

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said Act that it shall be the duty of the Governor to order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day,—

Now, therefore, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said Act, to wit: November 8, 1870, and designate the following offices to be filled at said election, viz:

A Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

Nine (9) members of the Territorial Council and eighteen (18) members of the Territorial House of Representatives, as follows:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House.

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute combined, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

Also, in each County three (3) Supervisors, a Sheriff, District Attorney, County Recorder, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, two (2) Coroners, and a Public Administrator.

Also in each election Precinct in each of the said counties, one and not more than two constables, and two Justices of the Peace, and in each such precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Judge, one additional Justice of the Peace.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this Seventh day of September, A. D. 1870.

{SEAL}

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

10s2m

Governor's Apportionment Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that an election shall be held in said Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and

WHEREAS, it is made the duty of the Governor by said Act to declare by proclamation at least two months previous to said election the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled,

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the duty so enjoined upon me, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby proclaim the following apportionment of members to the ensuing Legislative Assembly to which each County or District is entitled, viz:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute together, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this Seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

{SEAL}

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES!

YUMA DEPOT, A. T., August 25, 1870.

Pursuant to authority from Head Quarters Department of Arizona, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th day of September 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., Fifty (50) Mules; more or less.

Payment will be made in Legal Tender notes, and purchasers will be required to pay for and remove their property on the day of sale.

The sale to be continued from day to day until completed.

s10t3. D. J. CRAIGIE,
First Lieut. 12th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

A CARD!

The undersigned begs to announce to the public that he will be an *independent* candidate for Sheriff of Pima county, at the coming election.

JAMES S. DOUGLASS.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 17.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Gov. SAFFORD, is still among the mountains south of the San Pedro in pursuit of the red-skins. But one brief account, (a few lines to Mr. Wasson, written at Camp Crittenden), has been received from his expedition during the past ten days. At the time of writing, about the 11th inst., he had procured a fresh stock of provisions for his command and was about starting forth again to a locality where he had the best reasons for concluding that a large body of Indians was secreted. If perseverence may by regarded as an indication of success—and it generally is so regarded—then we have ample cause to expect that this expedition will accomplish something before its return; and should it fail it will not be owing to any lack of effort or desire to succeed on the part of Governor Safford.

THE LAST SCENE:—The Feast has "fizzled out" and the last scene, if not the most interesting was at least the most amusing. On Monday the last frame was stripped, exposing the skeleton structure which, with its canvass covering, constituted the principal "stand." While the workmen moved off with the canvass a solitary individual who had watched the progress of the game for two weeks retained his seat upon a log; and, under the influence of bad whiskey, doubtless believed himself the center of a group seated within a comfortable tent. Before him on the log lay a pile of worn-out 5 and 10-cent "shinplasters." Alternately fixing his eyes upon the said pile and casting them with a curious regard upon the imaginary multitude, his voice rang out to the confines of the plaza: "Five dollars in the bank! fi-dollars! fi-dollars! fi-dollars! who'll tap vi-dollars." This he repeated until finally he lulled himself to sleep amid the the applause of about fifty cranky curs who kept up a constant bark and snarl at a safe distance outside the enclosure.

A SINGULAR CUSTOM:—On Sunday evening last we witnessed a rather strange scene. This was a species of celebration, which, although still prevalent among the more orthodox of the Mexicans here, has considerably fallen into disuse—through the introduction of American customs—and which we then witnessed for the first time. A rather lively air, by several musical instruments, and at a part of town where dances seldom take place, attracted our attention, and we started for the scene in company with a friend. As we drew near we observed that it was indeed a dance—in the open air. But why should it have been a dance? Upon a small table, placed in front of the door, and around which the dancers whirled, lay the dead body of a little girl perhaps about seven or eight years of age. The death of this child was really a source of rejoicing—neither thoughtful father gazed upon nor sorrow-stricken mother bent over its little lifeless body. This parental indifference is explained upon purely philosophic grounds. The friends of the deceased contend that it would be unjust to mourn the death of a child while it is yet unsullied by contact with the world; and nature remains silent under this conviction.

A PIMA VICTORY:—We take infinite pleasure in recording the result of a recent expedition against the Apaches by our faithful allies the (friendly) Pimas. On saturday the 10th inst. a band of 110 mounted Pimas after having scoured a large extent of country without meeting with any success, came upon a nest of 18 Apaches secreted by the road, at the Pt. of Mountain, 16 miles from this place. Immediately upon discovering the formidable array the Apaches sought safety in flight, but were soon overtaken, and seeing no other alternative concluded to make a stand. The Pimas dashed upon them with all the savage fervor of their ancestors (they claim to be of the pure Aztic blood) and after a brief struggle thirteen Apaches were stretched out dead. The remaining five escaped into a neighboring thicket and thence found their way to the mountains. Three of the Pimas received slight arrow-wounds during the conflict. On saturday evening the whole party arrived here and proceeded to military headquarters where they produced the trophies of their victory and received some provisions from the commanding officer. Among the articles found upon the persons of the dead Apaches were several metallic cartridges. Judging from the appearance of the trial which led to the retreat of the Apaches, the Pimas have discovered that those Indians had, for some time past, been in the habit of watching the raod with the view of capturing whatever train or traveller might happen to pass. At night they retired among the mountains, and at day break sallied forth for the plain and took their position by the roadside It fortunately happened that no small party have lately passed over this road; and more fortunate is it still that the ambuscade had been discovered and punished before its object had been accomplished.

DIED OF DISSIPATION:—David Flynn, a young man who had just been liberated after having served 30 days in the chain-gang upon a charge of vagrancy, died here on Sunday. For several weeks before his incarceration as well as during the time which elapsed between his liberation and death he was seldom if, indeed, at all, sober. Nothing is known of his atecedents, but from the fact that when sober his conversation was of more than ordinary intelligence it is quite likely that the unfortunate young man was one of those ran-away-from-school boys of which many may be found on the "downward track" in almost every city.

AMONG the scenes witnessed by Governor Safford while scouting through the region known as the "Whetstone Mountains" was a deserted Indian camp where he discovered the charred remains of two men who had suffered torture at the stake, and a scalp—supposed to be that of Wm. Burns—suspended from a pole.

"GUESS NOT:"—During the present week it has been pretty freely circulated here that Gen. Stoneman will exercise his influence at the coming election. The report we believe to have originated in the brain of some individual here.

WE call attention to the new advertisement of Hooper, Whiting & Co., in another column. This enterprising firm is doing by far the most extensive business of any south of San Francisco; and to men of limited capital desirous of engaging in business offers advantages not surpassed by any firm in either Southern California or Arizona. Large supplies of goods from Boston, New York, Baltimore and San Francisco arrive by every vessel, and from these the Merchants in the interior are supplied at rates much lower than they can themselves import goods from San Francisco. This business so enormous, and at a point so remote, is a matter harped upon by every tourist and newspaper correspondent who visit Arizona.

LIEUTENANT CUSHING is still among the Mountains pursuing the Apache with all his characteristic "vim" and determination. The selection of this officer to execute the ardous duty required in the field which he now occupies was most judicious; and we hope that Gen. Stoneman will permit him to remain as he is at present; free to exercise his own sound judgment in the prosecution of a work which he evidently well understands.

THE BANK OF SAN DIEGO, A notice of which may be seen in another column, offers advantages to merchants of Tucson as well as to those of Arizona City or elsewhere in Arizona.

Cachise.

Our correspondent at Camp Mogollon sends us the following interesting letter regarding that very murderous and eminently treacherous gentleman Mr. Cachise—the "big Injun" who up to this day has killed more white men than even Red Cloud himself.

CAMP MOGOLLON Sept. 4 1870.

DEAR OLD ARIZONAN:—I find by perusing your paper of the 27th ult. that the "Big Injun" Cachise was killed in Sonora some weeks ago, If that be true I would advise the people of Sonora to "go slow" and when they kill an Indian again to kill him outright; to dismember him, and bury the separate parts to make sure that he may not again "shuffle *on* the mortal coil" and take to the warpath. Some 30 days ago an Indian woman claiming to be the wife of Cachise came to this post and petitioned Col. Green for peace for the old veteran. The Colonel, after thinking the matter over for 30 days, allowed him the right of way to this place—unharmed by the troops. He came in about the 30th of August, had a talk with the commanding officer, made peace, got a slice of beef and ate it, paid Messrs. Hinds & Hooker's herd a visit, lamented that his men were not on hand to partake of the hospitalities of Uncle Sam, and said that Col. Green was a good man and had treated him well, and that consequently he should return to his own country and put a stop to all hostilities with the Americans and Mexicans. He claims that he was treated very badly at Camp Bowie some years ago but thinks that he has killed about as many men as he has lost; and now that he is about even says he wishes to be at peace—or, in other words wants to go upon the "retired list," (as is customary), on the grounds that he is about "played out."

His descriptive list fills up as follows. I weighed him and measured his height:

Five feet and nine and one-half inches high; forty-six or forty-seven years old; weighs 164 pounds; broad shoulders; stout frame; eyes medium size and very black; hair straigt and black very round arms; scarred all over the body with buck-shot; very high forehead; large nose, and for an Indian straight. If any of the Tucson people meet with such a man they may consider themselves already introduced to the king of the mountains, and can readily call him Cachise, such being the name to which he readily responds. I have had a ride with him and two of his men for a distance of some three miles, but would not advise my friends to choose him for a travelling companion.

Your truly,

INTERVIEWER,

Col. Geo. Stoneman, commanding Department of Arizona, is expected in Tucson by the 22d inst. Gen. Cogswell, and Dr. Wirtz of his staff accompany him: also J. H. Marion, proprietor of the Minor.

A recent order from the War Department directs Surgeon E. J. Baily, to report for duty as Medical Director, for the Department of Arizona, relieving Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, who will be assigned to other duty by the Department Commander.

The names of the two privates of Co, "D" 21st Infantry, killed in the mail stage, August 18th, between Cienega and San Pedro, were Lawrence Moore and G. W. Peabody. Both originally enlisted in New York, and were serving in their second enlistment.

W. B. HOOPER, San Francisco. } { A. H. WHITING, New York.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ARIZONA CITY, A. T.

:o:

GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS

304 CALIFORNIA STREET,

(P. O. DRAWER, 990.) San Francisco.

181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(P. O. Box 2683.)

JAS. M. BARNEY, Arizona City. JOHN S. CARR, Arizona.

Our facilities for purchasing and arrangements for selling are fully completed and we now offer to the trade a full stock of merchandise in each department, comprising all articles enquired for, and salable throughout the Territory.

We sell at small advances FOR CASH, and are positive that it is to the benefit of every interior merchant to buy of us,—instead of in San Francisco or elsewhere—thereby avoiding the expense and annoyance of a long and tedious journey and the loss of Three Months Time necessary to receive their purchases, enabling them to increase their sales and profits with the same or less capital invested.

Orders by Letter

Receive our careful attention—the same as though the parties were themselves present. In a word we guarrantee satisfaction in prices, quality, quanity and assortment of Goods.

Currency and Bullion

received at latest San Francisco quotations, or sold for account of owners, as may be desired.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City, A. T., Sept 1, 1870. tf

E. F. DUNNE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.,*

Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.

Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc

Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

Proposals For Wood.

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T., Aug. 24, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good, merchantable MESQUIT WOOD as may be required for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871—deliveries to be made as required by the Depot Quartermaster—the price to be stated by the cord, in U. S. Gold Coin.

The quantity required will be about one hundred and eighty cords.

The right is reserved to reject any bid not satisfactory.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority of General STONEMAN,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

27ag5 J. G. C. LEE,
A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

Jan. 1, 1870, tf.

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned,

T. M. YERKES.

Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. LEVIN & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust, and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold.

Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits.

s10m3

SALE

OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T. Sept. 5, 1870.

Will be sold by public auction at the warehouses of the Quartermaster's Department at this Depot, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next at 10 o'clock a. m., the following clothing and equipage, viz:—

338 White Cotton Jackets, new.
50 pairs Boots. "
16 Flannel Shirts.
730 Leather Stocks.
57 pairs Stockings.
59 sets common Tent Poles.

The articles will be sold singly or in lots as may be most advantageous, and must be removed immediately after the sale.

Terms: cash in Government Funds.

s10t5. J. G. C. LEE,
Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,

Tucson May 3, 1870. tlj70.

NOTICE!

The undersigned will leave for San Diego, with four teams about the 25th inst. and will take passengers and freight at very reasonable rates—freight at 12½ cents. Upon return will deliver freight from San Diego at 13 cents,

H. H. STOCKTON.

Tucson, Sept. 9, 1870.

...or in case any district ... from sickness, absence or other ... be unable to act, the circuit ... judge of the circuit in which such district is included may make, during such disability or vacancy, all necessary rules and orders preparatory to the final hearing of all causes in bankruptcy, and cause the same to be entered or issued, as the case may require, by the clerk of the district court.

Approved, June 30. 1870.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

—o—

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished —having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.

East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

—o—

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter tf constantly on hand.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BOSTICK

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROVE,
Proprietors,

NOTICE,

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him wil receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & PERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

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HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. F. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descrip tion adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—o—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

anuary 22, 1870.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

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Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on thie Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. f

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Kennedy Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the above named estate to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, he said deceased to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his residence in the town of Tucson, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona within twelve months from the date of this notice—after the expiration of which outstanding debts will be forever debarred.

MANUELA KENNEDY, By
WM. H TONGE,
Agent.

Tucson A. T. July 4, 1870. 3t

NOTICE

Leopoldo Carrilla vs. Hilario Cuevas } In the District Court of the First Judicial District, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona, Greeting—
To Hilario Cuevas, defendant.—

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and to answer the complaint therein, filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at Tucson, in the County of Pima, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service,) after service of this summons upon you, if served within this County; if served out of the County, but in this District, thirty days; in all other cases forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas on the sixteenth day of November A. D. 1868, to secure the payment of an account stated, amounting to two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars payable in one year from said date with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid; also, for the foreclosure of another certain mortgage, on a portion of the same premises, described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas, on the twenty-fourth day of November A. D. 1868, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated on the 24th day of November 1868, made by the said Hilario Cuevas, for the sum of nine hundred dollars, payable on the first day of February A. D. 1869, to Jesus Ma. Elias and Juan Elias Jr., and by them assigned to the plaintiff, with interest thereon from the first day of February 1869.

That the premises conveyed by said mortgages may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum of two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month, from the 17th day of February 1870, the amount due on said account stated; and that the overplus, if any there be, be applied to the payment of the sum of nine hundred dollars, due on the said promissory note, with interest, thereon from the first day of February 1869; and the amounts paid for taxes on said premises for the years 1869 and 1870; also, for the costs, expenses, and disbursements of said suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against the said Hilario Cuevas, defendant, for the balance remaining due; and also, that the said defendant, and all persons claiming by, through, or under him, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest, in and to such mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And if you fail to appear and answer to the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District this 4th day of ugust A. D. 1870.

{SEAL}

O. BUCKALEW,
Clerk District Court,
1st District of Arizona.

3m

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. Allust and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upo resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct. 14, '67.

Notice

RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, 15th July, 1870

Congress having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870. for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Application should be made direct to the Surgeon General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General.

Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application—the expense of employing an Attorney or Agent will be in no case necessary.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. No 37

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

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P. W. DOONER,.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Vallejo, California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Vallejo, in the State of California, shall be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of San Francisco, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform the duties and receive the compensation and emoluments prescribed in the act of Congress, approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, being "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natches, to be secured and paid at those places."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any vessel of five hundred tons, or over, coming from or going to sea, may proceed directly to or from Vallejo, and report through said surveyor to the collector of customs at San Francisco, and avoid the risk, expenses, and delay, by adhering there.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

AN ACT to change the place of holding the courts of the United States for the Albemarle district of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States for the Albemarle district of North Carolina, now required to be held in the town Edenton, shall hereafter be held in the town of Elizabeth City, in said state; and no recognizance, writ, process, order, or notice now returnable in said court at Eenton, shall be affected by said change, but shall be deemed returnable at Elizabeth City.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

AN ACT for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "not exceeding five thousand in all," contained in an act entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March two eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall not apply to Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah; but said act shall be so amended and construed in its application to said city that lands may be entered as provided in said act for the full number of inhabitants contained in said city not exceeding fifteen thousand; and as the said city covers scool section number thirty-six, in township number one north, of range number one west, the same may be embraced in such entry, and indemnity shall be given therefor when a grant shall be made by Congress of sections sixteen and thirty-six, in the Territory of Utah, for school purposes.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

AN ACT to repeal certain sections of acts passed by the territorial legislature of Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sections of acts, passed by the legislature of the Territory of Wyoming, to wit: The fourth and sixth sections of an act entitled "An act providing for the collection of taxes heretofore assessed and levied in this Territory;" also sections forty-nine to fifty-nine, both inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to create and regulate corporations," be, and the same are hereby, disapproved, repealed, and declared null and void.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

AN ACT giving priority to certain cases to which a State is a party in the courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all suits and actions either at law or in chancery, now pending, or that may hereafter be brought in any of the courts of the United States, whether original suits in the courts of the United States or brought into said courts by appeal, writ of error, or removal from any State court wherein a State is a party, or where the execution of the revenue laws of any State may be enjoined or stayed by judicial order or process, it shall be the duty of any court in which such cause may be pending, on sufficient reason shown, to give such cause the preference and priority over all other civil causes pending in such court between private parties. And the State, or the party claiming under the laws of the State, the execution of whose revenue laws is enjoined or suspended, shall have a right to have such cause heard at any time ofter such cause is docketed in such court, in preference to any other civil cause pending in such court between private parties.

Approved, June 30, 1870.

AN ACT to define the intent of an act entitled "An act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue acting as collectors the pay of collector, and for other purposes," approved March one, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the true intent and meaning of an act approved March one, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue acting as collectors, the pay of collectors and for other purposes," is as follows, to wit: That any deputy collector of internal revenue who has performed, or may hereafter perform, under authority of law, the duties of collector of internal revenue in consequence of any vacancy in the office of said collector, shall be entitled to, and shall receive the salary and commissions allowed by law to such collector, or the allowance in lieu of said salary and commissions allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury to such collector, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make the said deputy collector such allowance in lieu of salary and commissions as he would by law be authorized to make to said collector. And said deputy collector shall not be debarred from receiving said salary and commissions, or allowance in lieu thereof, by reason of the holding of another federal office by said collector during the time for which said deputy collector acts as collector: Provided, That all payments to said deputy collector shall be upon duly audited vouchers.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

AN ACT to confirm entries of public land in certain cases in the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That in cases where entries were made in the State of Alabama under the act of Congress approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled 'An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," and the parties in good faith went upon the land embraced in their entries, and became actual settlers and cultivators thereof, according to the requirements of the law, but were afterward forced to abandon their homes on the land, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country during the late war, their entries shall be confirmed and pasented to them, their heirs or assigns, respectively, notwithstanding such abandonment, on satisfactory proof of the facts being produced to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, within twelve months from the approval of this act: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to confirm any entries which have heretofore been annulled and vacated by said Commissioner, on account of fraud, evasion of law, or other special cause: And provided further, That this act shall not affect the rights of subsequent purchasers in good faith.

Approved, July 1, 1870.

AN ACT to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the master of every vessel enrolled or licensed to engage in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States shall, before the departure of his vessel from a port in one collection district to a port in another collection district, present to the collector at the port of departure duplicate manifests of his cargo, or if he have no cargo, duplicate manifests setting forth that fact, which manifests shall be subscribed and sworn or affirmed to by the master before the collector who shall indorse thereon his certificate of clearance, retaining one for the files of his office, the other he shall deliver for the use of the master. And in case such vessel shall touch at any intermediate port in the United States and there discharge cargo taken on board cargo destined for an American port, the master of such vessel shall not be required to report such lading or unlading at such intermediate ports, but shall enter the same on his manifest obtained at the original port of departure, which he shall deliver to the collector of the port at which the unlading of the cargo is completed within twenty-four hours after arrival, and shall subscribe and make oath (or affirm) as to the truth and correctness of the same. And the master of such vessel shall, before departing from a port in one collection district to a place in another collection district where there is no custom-house, file his manifest and obtain a clearance in manner aforesaid, and make oath or affirmation to the manifest aforesaid, which manifest and clearance shall be delivered to the officer of customs at the port at which said vessel next arrives after leaving the place of destination specified in said clearance: *Provided*, That the master of any vessel with cargo, passengers, or baggage from any foreign port or place shall obtain a permit and comply with existing laws before discharging or landing the same: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall exempt masters of vessels from reporting, as now required by law, any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for any foreign port: *And be it further provided*, That no permit shall be required for the unlading of cargo brought from an American port.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the master of any vessel enrolled or licensed as aforesaid, destined with cargo from a place in the United States at which there may be no custom-house to a port where there may be a custom-house, shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival at the port of destination, deliver to the proper officer of the customs a manifest, subscribed by him, setting forth the cargo laden at the place of departure, or laden or unladen at any intermediate port or place, to the truth of which manifest he shall make oath or affirm before such officer: *Provided*, That if said vessel have no cargo the master shall not be required to deliver such manifest.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That steam-tugs duly enrolled and licensed to engage in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, when exclusively employed in towing vessels, shall not be required to report and clear at any custom-house: *Provided*, That when said steam-tugs shall be employed in towing rafts or other vessels without sail or steam motive-power, not required to be enrolled or licensed under existing laws, they shall be required to report and clear in the same manner as is herein before provided in similar cases for other vessels.

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That the manifests, certificates of clearance, oaths or affirmations, provided for by this act, shall be in such form, and prepraed, filled up, and executed in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if the master of any enrolled or licensed vessel as aforesaid shall neglect or fail to comply with any of the provisions or requirements of the foregoing sections of this act, such master shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of twenty dollars for each and every failure or neglect, and for which sum the vessel shall be liable, and may be summarily proceeded against by way libel in any district court of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That in case the master or owner of any vessel shall wilfully and falsely swear or affirm to any of the matters or facts herein required to be sworn or affirmed to, said master or owner shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to all the fines and penalties imposed by existing laws punishing such offences.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the following fees shall be levied and collected from the owners and masters of vessels enrolled or licensed on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and none other shall be received than those herein specially enumerated:

For the admeasurement of any vessel the fees prescribed by section—of an act antitled "An act ——," approved May six, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

For certificate of enrollment, including bond and oath, one dollar and ten cents.

For granting license, including bond and oath, if not over twenty tons, forty-five cents.

For granting license, including bond and oath, above one hundred tons, one dollar [and] twenty cents.

For certifying manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit for vessel to go from district to district, under fifty tons, twenty-five cents.

For certifying manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit for vessel to go from district to district, over fifty tons, fifty cents.

For receiving manifest, including master's oath, on arrival of a vessel from one collection district to another, whether touching at foreign intermediate ports or not, under fifty tons, twenty-five cents.

For receiving manifest, including master's oath, on arrival of a vessel from one collection district to another, whether touching at foreign intermediate ports or not, over fifty tons, fifty cents.

For certifying a manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit to a vessel under fifty tons, laden with a cargo destined for a port or place in another district at which there is no custom-house, twenty-five cents.

For certifying a manifest, including master's oath, and granting permit to a vessel above fifty tons, laden with a cargo destined for a port or place in another district at which there is no custom house, fifty cents.

For the entry of a vessel of fifty tons or under, direct from a foreign port, one dollar and fifty cents.

For the entry of a vessel above fifty tons direct from a foreign port, two dollars and fifty cents,

For the clearance of a vessel of fifty tons or under, direct to a foreign port, one dollar and fifty cents.

For the clearance of a vessel above fifty tons, direct to a foreign port, two dollars [and] fifty cents: Provided, That vessels departing to or arriving from a port in one district to or from a port in an adjoining district, and touching at intermediate foreign ports, are exempted from the payment of the entry fees.

For a port entry of such vessel, two dollars.

For permit to land or deliver goods twenty cents.

For a bond taken officially, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents.

For permit to load goods for exportation entitled to drawback, thirty cents.

For debenture or other official certificate not otherwise provided for, twenty cents.

For recording all bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations' or conveyances of vessels fifty cents.

For recording all certigcates for discharging and cancel[l]ing any such conveyances, fifty cents.

For furnishing a certificate setting the names of the owners of any registered or enrolled vessel, the parts or proportions owned by each, and also the material facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or other incumbrance; the date, amount of such incumbrance, and from and to whom made, one dollar.

For furnishing copies of such records for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other conveyance, fifty cents.

For receiving manifest of each bill of each railroad car or other vehicle laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, from a foreign contiguous territory, twenty-five cents.

For entry of goods, wares, or merchandise, for consumption-warehouse, re-warehouse transportation, or exportation, including oath and permit to land or delivery, fifty cents.

For certificate of registry, including bond and oath, two dollars [and] twenty-five cents.

For indorsement of change of masters on registry, one dollar.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all applications for remission of fines or penalties incurred under the provisions of this act, where the amount in question does not exceed one thousand dollars, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper, and he may thereupon remit such fines or penalties, if in his opinion the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or intention of fraud in the

(Continued on page 4.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 24.....1870.

A DELEGATE TO THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The election of a Delegate to represent the Territory of Arizona in the Forty-second Congress constitutes a theme for much useless comment, idle declamation and unnecessary disaffection among the people of our Territory, or, at least, among the people of our town. There should certainly be no ground for difference of opinion upon this subject; and that there is no *just* ground every unprejudiced man in Arizona will admit. What do the people of Arizona demand? What do they desire? What do they expect of their representative? People have a right to demand that he whom they have chosen as their representative hold but one great principle, viz: the preeminence of his constituency, and that he adopt every honorable means by which he may hope to advance this object; they have a right to expect that the talent and ability which point him out for distinction among his fellow men be exercised perseveringly, earnestly and industriously in advancing the interests of those whom he represents, and they have a right to desire that no honorable means be set aside which may lead to the discovery and correction of public grievances. Now, if ability, energy and good faith, which will supply all these requisites, are the only characteristics necessary to success under ordinary circumstances, how are we to account for the causes which influence sensible men to seek a change of representation? In which one of these respects has Hon. R. C. McCormick, failed to give satisfaction to his constituents? The answer is, *he has not failed!* Even the men who are to day the leaders of the party by which he is opposed will readily admit that he has worked effectually for the public interest; and while they are disposed to impugn the motives which influenced his rigid demands that justice be done Arizona, fail to produce a *single* particle of evidence that his course has been otherwise than upright, honorable and sacred to every trust confided to his keeping.

We entertain no fears that the Territory will prove so fond to its interests, at the coming election as to vote itself representation through any man in preference to R. C. McCormick; but we claim that it is an injustice to one so earnest, so able so popular and therefore so influential in Washington to have his *right* to re-election contested. That a rival candidate will appear in the field there is no longer a doubt as the gentleman who will take this stand accepted a nomination by the Democratic Convention on the 17th inst. Now, let the people of Arizona, while there is yet time, arouse themselves to a due consideration of their interests and how to promote and preserve the same—R. C. McCormick has accomplished much for the Territory during the past two years, and we are still in need of much favorable consideration by Congress which R. C. McCormick, better than any other man, knows how to procure.

The rival candidate, P. R. Brady, Esq., is a gentleman whom we very highly prize, not only on the grounds of intimacy, but likewise for his intelligence, integrity and highly social qualities: and this is true of Mr. Brady, and slander alone can assail his character on these grounds; but McCormick can better finish the work which McCormick has begun.

THAT DISCUSSION.

On the 12th of August the great discussion between Dr. Newman of the Methodist Metropolitan church in Washington and Orson Pratt the great Mormon theologician, on the question "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy," was commenced in the New Tabernacle at Salt Lake. The arguments of Dr. Newman, owing in part to the side of the question on which he was placed, were by far the more forcible and convincing throughout; but more especially on the third and last day did his powerful reasoning and rare eloquence strike dismay throughout the Saintly multitude which, for the first time, saw clearly the loathsomeness of the great theocratical institution. Pratt was vanquished and the "Saints" acknowledge his defeat. The *Deseret News*, a Mormon journal proclaims the issue without reserve, and recommends that the changing process commence forthwith and that Mormonism be regarded as a mistake of the past which it were better to ignore than that the enormity may not descend to history in a more aggravated form.

We select the following "home thrust" from a speech upon the Indian question, delivered by Hon. R. C. McCormick in the House of Representatives, July 11th. The sentimentality and hypocracy which have built up so great a fabric of wrongs at the Indian's door must have suffered a severe shock from the scrap of history so artfully brought to bear upon the question:

Mr. Speaker, our pioneers are peculiarly unfortunate in this Indian matter. They are not only subjected to attacks of the savages of the West, but they are lectured by the wiseacres of the East. Much of the trouble under the latter head comes from New England and from men who never saw an Indian in his native lair. Now, when the New England people had actual difficulties with Indians, and knew something of the matter, they were far more severe in their policy than we of the West have ever been.

Have you any doubts upon this point? If so it will be easy to remove them. Cotton Mather is an authority you will not, cannot question. Listen, then, to his account of how the Pequots were brought to terms. The most exaggeratsd version of the Piegan matter did not present half so hard a case as this same Pequot business, and yet the Pequots troubled the Puritans comparatively little. He says that in 1634 they killed eight of the settlers; in 1635 they killed several sailors shipwrecked on Long Island; in 1636 they murdered the masters of a vessel at Block Island, and some few more were captured and tortured. He then brings his climax thus.

"Unto all which there was annexed the slaughter of nine men, with the taking of two maids by this horrid enemy."

This is his summing up of all the villainies committed by this Pequot tribe, and yet he says the provocation was considered so great—

"That the infant colonies of New England, finding themselves necessitated unto the crushing of serpents, while they were yet in the cradle, unanimously resolved that with the assistance of heaven, they would root this nest of serpents out of the world."

The French Empire has ceased to exist, and a Republic already recognized by most of the great powers has sprung to life upon its ruins. Here the struggle betwen France and Prussia should end. The war has been a war of dynasties, rather than of nations. The world has been taught to regard the contest on the part of Prussia as a war against Napoleon and not against France. This astute diplomatist is now a prisoner of war and can never again guide the affairs of the French nation or disturb the peace of Europe. From this standpoint the future conduct of Prussia will be closely watched. Fighting against the Bonaparte dynasty Prussia had the sympathies of Europe and America, generally, on her side; fighting against France these sympathies will be reversed.

A geological survey of New Mexico, under Professor Hayden, is making satisfactory progress—according to all accounts. It would appear, however, from "horrid" newspaper reports, that the Professor, in his letters to the Interior Department, devotes more space to "The Disposition of the Indian" than he does to "The Deposition of the Strata."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The War.

New York, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch to the New York Telegraph, says: A special dispatch, dated September 3, furnishes us with reliable information, confirming the purport of the telegram from King William to the Queen of Prussia, dated Sedan, September 2d:

A special dispatch from the seat of war reports a most brilliant Prussian success. Twenty thousand Prussians and ten thousand French soldiers lay killed or wounded on the field of battle.

A special dispatch from Brussels, dated Sept. 2, reports the Prussians who entered Belgium and surrendered, at the requisition of Belgian authorities, have been sent to Bruges. The French captured at the same time have been lodged in the citadel of the same city.

The greater part of the officers of both forces have been set at liberty on parole, and have placed themselves in service on the Sanitary Commission.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The following telegram was received at the State Department, dated London, Sept. 3.:

The Emperor Napoleon surrendered yesterday to the King of Prussia. The whole French army at Sedan are prisoners of war.

Signed, MOTLEY.

Paris, Sept. 5—5 p. m.—At 4 o'clock this morning the flag was lowered on the Tuileries. Placards have been posted in various places. "Death to Thiers!" Mobs continue to tear down signs containing Imperial insignia. In some cases persons have climbed up to the highest stories to tear from theatres the word "Imperial." Extreme care is evinced to respect the arms of all the nations.

The following official dispatch was recieved at the Legation North German Union, Washington:

The Emperor Napoleon having declared that his captivity prevents him from negotiating peace, the French Government being at Paris, the war will be discontinued.

New York Sept 5th.—The special cable to the World's special correspondent, telegraphs from Bouillon that the battle of Sedan and the capitulation of the French army having left the road to Paris open, an advance has again been made. On Saturday the Crown Prince was 15 miles from St. Quentine moving his army forward. King William will demand that Nice and Saxony be restored to Italy, and that if Italy and Rome consolidate Lorain and Alsace be given to Bavaria and Baden and Saxony Wertemburg and Hesse be indemnified.

Paris, sept. 6.—The Prussians have apeared in detached bodies at several points within the arroneisement of the Gardo Nationale. The firemen and volunteers are hastening to meet them. A collision inevitable.

The Republic has been enthusiastically proclaimed at Havre, Marseilles, Marne, Argenau and Montpeller.

The Working mens' Association have issued a manifesto saying that as Prussia at the outset of the campaign declared that the war was against the Emperor, and not the French people, therefore France calls on Germany in the name of justice, to withdraw her arms from the soil of France. If not, France must fight to the last man.

London, Sept. 6.—The New York Tribune's war correspondent has interviewed Bismarck, who, in response to an inquiry as to what conditions of peace King William would be likely to demand, said that it would be one of the three. "First, we might make Alsace and Lorraine neutral States; second, we might annex Alsace and Loraine; third, we might take Metz and Strasbourg and keep them. This latter is what we shall do, for while France possesses Strasbourg there is nothing to stop a French invading army."

Paris, Sept. 6—The Prussian advance has reached Nismes, 15 miles northwest of Rheims.

New York, Sept. 5.—Despatches from Paris say that the people are no longer seen in the streets. The Empress expected to abdicated in favor of the nation. The Crown Prince Imperial was in Belgium on Monday.

London, Sept. 6—p. m.—The correspondent of the News at Paris says that at 3 p m on Sunday, he saw the Palace of the Tuileries inundated by a mob who tore down the Throne and destroyed everything marked with the Imperial arms. Napoleon's emblems were carried away and cast into the Seine. All the busts, statues and pictures of Napoleon were destroyed. Henri Rochefort was borne in triumph to the Hotel Du Ville. In these scenes the soldiers fraternized with the people, and shouted *Vive la France! Vive la Republicaine! Mourir pour la Patrie!*

London, Sept. 6.—French army ordered to retire on Paris. Provisions have entered Rheims, bombardment of Montmedy began on Monday.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Every French town yet heard from accepts the Republic joyfully Prussian advance said to be near. Prussians marching rapidly on Paris. Nothing from Strasbourg for a day or two. Trochu says Paris is safe. Great rejoicing at the removal of the rigid Press censorship. War news and details are now published without hindrance.

Washington, Sept. 8th.—Under instructions from the United States, Minister Washburn yesterday recognized the new government in France and tendered the congratulations of the President at the establishment of a Republic.

London, Sept. 8th.—Bazaine is still negotiating for a surrender of Metz.

It is rumored that Italian troops in strong numbers, under Gen. Gademonaar are marching on Rome.

Paris, Sept. 5th.—McMahon it seems is not wounded, but is in good health. The Chambers will now discuss Favres motion that Napoleon and his dynasty be declared deprived of the power conferred upon them by the Nation.

New York, Sept. 5th.—Despatches from London say that a Republic has been proclaimed in France. Gambreth, Jules, Simon and Jules Favre are named as Consuls.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PIMA COUNTY.

TUCSON, Sept. 21, 1870.

To the Democracy of Arizona:

This committee respectfully requests that it may be furnished at as early a day as practicable, with the names and address of the members of the Central Committees of each County of the Territory.

It also requests that the Chairman of each committee will, from time to time, communicate with the undersigned, giving the condition and progress of the campaign in his County, with such other information as may add to the efficiency of our party organization in this Territory.

In this connection this committee cannot forbear earnestly inviting the attention of Democrats and Conservatives throughout the Territory, to the condition of their respective party organizations everywhere, and urging the high importance, that such organizations in districts and counties should be in through, effective, practical working order.

F. M. HODGES.
Chairman.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TUCSON, Aug. 22, 1870.

To E. Phelps,
Adjutant Genl.
of the Territory of Arizona.

SIR, I find many settlers living in exposed places are unarmed, and it is my desire that you shall call in arms already issued wherever in your judgment the parties holding them can spare them with safety.

Respectfully, your Obdt. Servant,
A. P. K SAFFORD,
Governor of Arizona.

Governor's Proclamation Ordering a General Election throughout the Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an act of the Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy an election for members of the next Legislative Assembly, and for all township, county and District officers, and for Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, and

WHEREAS, it is further provided in said Act that it shall be the duty of the Governor to order such election by proclamation to be issued not less than two months previous to said day,—

Now, therefore, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a General Election to be held upon the day prescribed in said Act, to wit: November 8, 1870, and designate the following offices to be filled at said election, viz:

A Delegate to the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

Nine (9) members of the Territorial Council and eighteen (18) members of the Territorial House of Representatives, as follows:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House.

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute combined, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

Also, in each County three (3) Supervisors, a Sheriff, District Attorney, County Recorder, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, two (2) Coroners, and a Public Administrator.

Also in each election Precinct in each of the said counties, one and not more than two constables, and two Justices of the Peace, and in each such precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Court, one additional Justice of the Peace.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this Seventh day of September, A. D. 1870.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
10:2m Secretary of Arizona Territory.

Governor's Apportionment Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, under an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870, it is provided that an election shall be held in said Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and

WHEREAS, it is made the duty of the Governor by said Act to declare by proclamation at least two months previous to said election the number of members of each branch of the Legislature to which each county or district of said Territory shall be entitled,

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the duty so enjoined upon me, I, A. P. K. Safford, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby proclaim the following apportionment of members to the ensuing Legislative Assembly to which each County or District is entitled, viz:

The County of Pima, four (4) members of the Council and eight (8) members of the House.

The County of Yuma, one (1) member of the Council and three (3) members of the House

The Counties of Mohave and Pah Ute together, one (1) member of the Council and one (1) member of the House.

The County of Yavapai, three (3) members of the Council and six (6) members of the House.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of said Territory, at Tucson, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

By the Governor,
COLES BASHFORD,
Secretary of Arizona Territory.

A CARD!

The undersigned begs to announce to the public that he will be an *independent* candidate for Sheriff of Pima county, at the coming election.

JAMES S. DOUGLASS.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

SEPTEMBER 24.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS:—Gen. Stoneman, Gen. Cogswell, Dr. Wirtz, and J. H. Marion editor of the *Miner* arrived via San Pedro on Wednesday. They left Prescott on the 29th ult. and proceeded by an almost direct route to the White Mountain Post—Camp Mogollon—and thence via Goodwin and Bowie to Tucson. Their march, although through the most dangerous sections of Arizona, was uninterrupted by any hostility on the part of the Indians. Dr. Wirtz by the way a gentleman conversant with almost every branch of Natural Philosophy, is almost carried away by enthusiasm when describing the general character of the country through which he passed. Immense forests of pine timber extending over an area of several thousand square miles; beautiful streams of cold, clear water, fed from springs at every mountain base and winding through valleys whose countless beauties inspire admiration; great mountain ridges skirted and crowned with magnificent trees, are all pictured with a pathos which beggars the greatest effort hitherto put forth in "Yaller kivered literatoor" even by the most approved author.

But the greatest pleasure we experienced through this arrival was that it gave us an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Bro. Marion of the *Miner*. Doubtful as to what the result of the interview might be we approached our brother cautiously, but our doubts were quickly removed upon seeing the editorial hand extended to welcome, while a smile of genial good humor flitted across his countenance and lit up an intelligent sparkle in a pair of bright, honest eyes. At the time of his departure from Prescott Mr Marion was in a very delicate state of health, but after having thus far completed a journey of several hundred miles on horseback, is almost completely restored to vigor.

A COLD-BLOODED ATTEMPT TO MURDER:—On Tuesday morning a mexican boy named Jesus Molino, while herding cattle at a distance of about six miles from town was accosted by two men—also mexicans—who rode up to him and asked for a drink of water. The boy handed his canteen to the speaker who after drinking from it, cast it upon the ground. The lad stooped to pick up his canteen when one of the bandits drew his revolver and fired at him, remarking; as he did so, "we will take care that you do not report having seen us." The bullet passed the breast of the intended victim, cutting away a portion of his shirt, and passed through his left arm near the shoulder. The brave lad immediately pulled forth his revolver and returned the fire of the would-be assassin who instantly turned and galloped of full speed. Molino arrived in town about noon and reported the circumstance when the deputy sheriff accompanied by a party of four citizens immediately started out in pursuit of the offenders. These ruffians are supposed to be a party of horse-theives who recently visited Altar, Sonora, and thence escaped with several valuable horses.

IGNORED:—Our "devil" is furious over the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. At an early hour on Saturday evening he monopolized a seat at a very conspicuous point, and with a blank smile playing "Now You See It and Now You Don't" all over his youthful countenance awaited nomination. But alas for youthful ambition! he waited and watched in vain! As the office of Coroner, the last on the docket, was filled, his breath came short and quick, and large drops of cold perspiration coursed athwart [his head reclined pensively upon his hand] his boyish face. With flashing eye he rushed from the hall "cussing" furiously, and reached our abode in a fainting condition. After tenderly soaking him in the *ollo* his consciousness returned and he informed us of his wish to do some swearing. We handed him "Webster's Unabridged" upon which he placed one delicate hand, and pointing with the other toward a cobweb suspended near the roof, his vows came forth with vehemence, and only ceased when his wounded pride sought a balm in the arms of slumber.

That same "devil" will be a great man some day.

Gen. Stoneman has changed the name of Camp Mogollon to Camp Thomas.

As we go to press Hon. R. C. McCormick is expected to arrive at any moment.

GOV. SAFFORD returned on Wednesday evening after an absence among the mountains of twenty-six days. During this time he was almost constantly marching and scoured nearly the whole extent of county between the Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers south of Tucson, penetrating as far South as the town of Santa Cruz in Sonora. Throughout all this journey the Indian carefully avoided him—fleeing from every locality toward which he marched at the head of his command. He discovered several rancherias from which the occupants had incontinently fled at his approach, and collected much plunder which, in their hurry to escape they failed to carry away. The Governor is loud in his praises of the energy, determination and cheerful disposition evinced by his command despite every hardship and privation encountered, and says that their endurance stands unparalleled, in all his experience.

Lieutenant Cushing is still in hot pursuit of the marauders of the San Pedro, and with very fair prospects of bringing many of them to terms from which there can be no appeal. The Governor says of Lieutenant Cushing—and all who know the Lieutenant acquiesce: "He is the most energetic man I ever saw." The thanks of the people of Arizona are due to Gen. Stoneman for his wise selection of so efficient an officer in that particular field.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:—The Democrats of Tucson met in convention at the Courthouse on Saturday evening, the 17th inst. Granville H. Oury, from the chair opened the business of the meeting by a lengthy address, wherein he set forth the necessity of organizing the Democratic party for resistence, offensive and defensive, against "Black Republican usurpation." Nor was the ARIZONAN suffered to go unscathed, but received a home thrust from the tongue of the orator which almost accomplished its annihilation, and would certainly have done so if the thing were possible. The closing remarks were received with a thunder of applause after which nominations were proclaimed "in order." Mr. Woods now arose and nominated Peter, R. Brady for the office of Delegate to the Forty-Second Congress; the motion was seconded by Mr. Caballero and unanimously adopted. Members of the Legislature were next nominated: for the council, Messrs Levin, Anderson, Brown and Brichta; for the house, Messrs. Yerkes, Pacheco, Elias, Stevens, Wooster, Thompson, Spring and Lyon. Then came the nominations of Isaac Goldberg, Solomon Warner and John Bratton for the office of Board of Supervisors; Granville H. Oury for the office of Sheriff; W. Fields for the office of Treasurer; Augustus Caballero for the office of County Recorder; Chas. H. Meyers for the office of Public Administrator, and Wm. H. Tonge for the office of Justice of the Peace. A series of resolutions were then read and adopted after which the the nominee to the office of Delegate was called upon for a "few remarks." The gentleman stepped forward and said in substance that he accepted the nomination; that he felt highly flattered by the unanimity with which his nomination had been adopted, and that, if elected, he would labor to the best of his ability to have equal justice meted out to every section of Arizona. At the conclusion of these remarks the meeting was adjourned. The decrees of the convention seem to be sacredly adhered to, except in the case of Chas. H. Meyers, nominated for the office of Public Administrator. He has declined the nomination, by notice and otherwise, in terms not to be misunderstood.

MR. ZECKENDORF has just received one of grandest assortments of goods ever brought to this section of the Territory, and declares his intention to vanquish opposition by selling at rates which will astonish the community and shake the uniform fixed-rate system now existing, to its foundation. His new store is fitted up to receive this immense stock and presents a rather creditable appearance. Z. is a successful merchant—thanks to his enterprising spirit which no sensible man will question who has taken the trouble to remark his advertisement of a whole column. Enterprising men *will* advertise, and men who advertise *will* succeed; Mr. Zeckendorf is shrewd enough to observe this, and hence his success.

TWO MORE GOOD INDIANS:—The Pima force which recently surprised and killed thirteen Apaches at the Pt. of Mountain, while on its way homeward came up with a few straggling Apaches somewhere in the neighborhood of the Picacho and sent two of their number to the happy hunting-ground.

MR. ARCHIBALD returned to Tucson on Tuesday after an absence of some five weeks in San Francisco where he has been to purchase goods for this market.

AN extensive coal mine has been discoverd 15 miles from Camp Mogollon.

BRO. MARION of the *Miner* was serenaded at our residence on Thursday night. He passed through the ordeal "like a little man."

The following account of a singular discovery we clip from the Los Angeles *News* of Sept. 3d. If there is any truth in the story the matter would seem to invite inquiry and investigation on behalf of science.

By many it has been held as a theory that the Yuma desert was once an ocean bed. At intervals, pools of salt water have stood for a while in the midst of the surrounding waste of sand disappearing only to rise again in the same, or other localities. A short time since, one of these saline lakes disappeared and a party of Indians reported the discovery of a "big ship," left by the receding waters. A party of Americans at once proceeded to the spot and found imbedded in the sands the wreck of a large vessel. Nearly one third of the forward part of the ship, or barque, is plainly visible. The stump or the bowsprit remains and portions of the timbers of teak are perfect. The wreck is located forty miles north of the San Bernardino and Fort Yuma road, and thirty miles west of Dos Palmos, a well known watering place on the desert. The road across the desert has been travelled for more than one hundred years. The history of the ill fated vessel, can, of course, never be known, but the discovery of its decaying timbers in the midst of what has long been a desert will furnish savants with food for discussion, and may perhaps furnish important aid in the elucidation of questions of science.

E. F. DUNNE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
1301, *F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.,*
Will promptly attend to the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, against the government of the United States.
Will also pay special attention to procuring patents for Mining Claims, School Lands etc
Respectfully refers to Governor A. P. K Safford, and Hon. R. C. McCormick. tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFERY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

NOTICE.
WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made the
Santa Rita Saw Mill
All orders for lumber left with him wil receive prompt attention.
LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.
March 23, 1870. tf.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES

YUMA DEPOT, A. T., August 25, 1870.
Pursuant to authority from Head Quarters Department of Arizona, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 20th day of September 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., Fifty (50) Mules, more or less.
Payment will be made in Legal Tender notes, and purchasers will be required to pay for and remove their property on the day of sale.
The sale to be continued from day to day until completed.
s1013. D. J. CRAIGIE,
First Lieut. 12th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.

Notice!
All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.
S. W. CHAMBERS,
Tucson May 3, 1870. tj70.

SALE
OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

TUCSON DEPOT, A. T. Sept. 5, 1870.
Will be sold by public auction at the warehouses of the Quartermaster's Department at this Depot, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next at 10 o'clock a. m., the following clothing and equipage, viz:—
328 White Cotton Jackets, new.
50 pairs Boots. "
16 Flannel Shirts.
730 Leather Stocks.
57 pairs Stockings.
50 sets common Tent Poles.
The articles will be sold singly or in lots as may be most advantageous, and must be removed immediately after the sale.
Terms: cash in Government Funds.
s1015. J. G. C. LEE,
Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

W. B. HOOPER, San Francisco. } { A. H. WHITING, New York.

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Importers, and Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ARIZONA CITY, A. T.
:o:
GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS
304 CALIFORNIA STREET,
(P. O. DRAWER, 990.) San Francisco.
181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(P. O. Box [illegible])
JAS. M. BARNEY, Arizona City. JOHN S. CARR, Arizona.
Our facilities for purchasing and arrangements or selling are fully completed and we now offer o the trade a full stock of merchandise in each department, comprising all articles enquired for, and salable throughout the Territory.
We sell at small advances FOR CASH, and are positive that it is to the benefit of every interior merchant to buy of us,—instead of in San Francisco or elsewhere—thereby avoiding the expense and annoyance of a long and tedious journey and the loss of Three Months Time necessary to receive their purchases, enabling them to increase their sales and profits with the same or less capital invested.
Orders by Letter
Receive our careful attention—the same as though the parties were themselves present. In a word we guarrantee satisfaction in prices, quality, quantity and assortment of Goods.
Currency and Bullion
received at latest San Francisco quotations, or sold for account of owners, as may be desired.
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City, A. T., Sept 1, 1870. tf

Proposals For Wood.
TUCSON DEPOT, A. T., Aug. 24, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good, merchantable MESQUIT WOOD as may be required for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871—deliveries to be made as required by the Depot Quartermaster—the price to be stated by the cord, in U. S. Gold Coin.
The quantity required will be about one hundred and eighty cords.
The right is reserved to reject any bid not satisfactory.
Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.
By authority of General STONEMAN,
Commanding Department of Arizona.
27ag5 J. G. C. LEE,
A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T.
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.
Jan. 1, 1870, tf

Notice!
I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned.
T. M. YERKES.
Aug 10, 1870. a20tf.

PIONEER BREWERY
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
ALSO
FINE LUNCHES.
tf A. GERVIN & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
BY
J. GOLDTREE,
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T
Dealer in Wines & Liquors.
Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.
Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!
:o:
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.
Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust, and Exchange bought. "
DRAFTS
On San Francisco and Eastern offices sold.
Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits
s16m3

person or persons incurring the same, and all fines and penalties imposed or recovered by this act shall after deducting proper costs and charges, be disposed of as provided by section ninety-one, act of March two seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.
Approved, July 1, 1870.

AN ACT amendatory of an "An act to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States," approved July 27, 1868, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States," approved July 27, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following proviso, viz: Provided, That all such agricultural college scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims in the same manner and to the same extent as is now authorized by law in the case of military bounty-land warrants; And provided further, That all locations of such scrip made thirty days after the date of approval of said act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, if otherwise in conformity with law, are hereby legalized and made valid.
Approved, July 1, 1870.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

Gneral Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

—o—

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis.

The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.

East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69, tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and Cases Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 33

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROVE, Proprietors,

SIGN PAINTING, PLAIN CURTAINS AND ORNAMENTAL

Done after the most approved styles.

SAML. BORTICK

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St, N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage to those who favor us with their confidence.

A. L. ZECKENDOR

Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of **Summer and Fall Goods** embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—*o*—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

anuary 22, 1870.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

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Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on thie Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. f

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Kennedy Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the above named estate to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, he said deceased to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his residence in the town of Tucson, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona within twelve months from the date of this notice—after the expiration of which outstanding debts will be forever debarred.

MANUELA KENNEDY, By WM. H TONGE, Agent.

Tucson A. T. July 4, 1870. 3t

NOTICE

Leopoldo Carrilla	In the District Court of the First Judicial District, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona.
vs.	
Hilario Cuevas	

The Territory of Arizona, Greeting—

To Hilario Cuevas, defendant.—

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and to answer the complaint therein, filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at Tucson, in the County of Pima, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service,) after service of this summons upon you, if served within this County; if served out of the County, but in this District, thirty days; in all other cases forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas on the sixteenth day of November A. D. 1868, to secure the payment of an account stated, amounting to two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars payable in one year from said date with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid; also, for the foreclosure of another certain mortgage, on a portion of the same premises, described in said complaint, and executed by the said Hilario Cuevas, on the twenty-fourth day of November A. D. 1869, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated on the 24th day of November 1868, made by the said Hilario Cuevas, for the sum of nine hundred dollars, payable on the first day of February A. D. 1869, to Jesus Ma. Elias and Juan Elias Jr., and by them assigned to the plaintiff, with interest thereon from the first day of February 1869.

That the premises conveyed by said mortgages may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum of two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month, from the 17th day of February 1870, the amount due on said account stated: and that the overplus, if any there be, be applied to the payment of the sum of nine hundred dollars, due on the said promissory note, with interest thereon from the first day of February 1869; and the amounts paid for taxes on said premises for the years 1869 and 1870; also, for the costs, expenses, and disbursements of said suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against the said Hilario Cuevas, defendant, for the balance remaining due; and also, that the said defendant, and all persons claiming by, through, or under him, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest, in and to such mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And if you fail to appear and answer to the said complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District this 4th day of ugust A. D. 1870.

(SEAL)

O. BUCKALEW, Clerk District Court, 1st District of Arizona.

3m

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangemnts can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All ust and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upo resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the *spirit* of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY, President Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct. 14, '67.

Notice

RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, 15th July, 1870

Congress having provided by Acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870. *for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money,* to officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Application should be made direct to the Surgeon General, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request.

Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon General may designate.

Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Office.

Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon General.

Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents.

As full instructions will be forwarded from this Office with the blank form of application—the expense of employing an Attorney or Agent will be in no case necessary.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

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